

LA FOLLETTE CALLS UPON PROGRESSIVES TO MOBILIZE

Wisconsin Senator Declares for Well Defined Program of Legislation, Including Defeat of Ship Subsidy Bill and Anti-Strike Measures.

CAPPER ALSO ANNOUNCES PROGRAM

Republican Chairman of Farm Bloc for Rural Credits, Lower Freight Charges and Muscle Shoals Development.

H. G. WELLS LAST IN THREE-CORNERED RACE FOR SEAT IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Nov. 18.—G. WELLS, an Labor candidate for member of Parliament from the University of London, not only was defeated but polled the smallest number of votes for the constituency.

Sir Sidney Russell-Wells, Conservative, was elected, receiving 3833 votes against 2180 for Prof. A. F. Pollard, and 1427 for Wells.

GUNMAN KILLED BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW

Saloon Keeper Never Had Seen Relative Who Made "Wild West" Play.

Circumstances surrounding the killing of Harry Greiser, former convict, gunman and erstwhile member of the "Cuckoo Gang," by his brother-in-law, Archie McDonald, in the latter's saloon, 150 Miller street, at 8:45 last night, indicate that Greiser had attempted to revive "border-town" tactics in the neighborhood where the "Cuckoos" formerly held forth.

Greiser, who was 34 years old, and McDonald, 29, had never met before last night and McDonald, who married Greiser's sister six months ago, did not know until after the shooting that it was his brother-in-law whom he had slain.

McDonald's version of the killing, corroborated by Greiser's father, George Greiser, 56, of 1416 South Broadway, and three other eye-witnesses, follows:

Ordered Drinks for All.

Harry Greiser swaggered into the saloon at 7:45 and in a foghorn voice demanded drinks for "every-one in the house" at his expense.

McDonald was tending bar. Greiser, Frank Crow of 1311 South Eighth street, Fred Brant of 1504 Miller street and George Sostman of 614 Rutger street were in front of the bar.

The drinks were served and Greiser went to the front door, looked out and down the street and whistled. Returning to the bar he ordered another round of drinks and remarked in a loud voice: "My bunch will be here soon and we'll clean out 'this dump'."

Sostman laughed and Greiser drew a revolver and shot at him. The elder Greiser slipped out through a side door and the others were prevented from leaving by Harry Greiser, who waved his revolver at arm's length and yelled that he'd shoot the first man that moved.

Greiser then ordered McDonald to go behind the bar and marched him to the sidewalk in front of the saloon. Shoving his revolver against McDonald's abdomen, he said: "I've got to bump you off right here."

But he changed his mind and marched McDonald back into the saloon, fired a shot at the ceiling and, after hitting McDonald in the face with the revolver, ordered another round of drinks.

McDonald Gets Weapon.

McDonald took advantage of the order to reach his own revolver beneath the bar. Sostman saw him get the weapon and jumped on Greiser's back. Sostman caught the hand in which Greiser gripped the revolver and heaved a punch at Greiser's length while McDonald fired four shots at Greiser.

Greiser fell with bullet wounds in the head and right arm, and was lying dead in front of the bar when policemen arrived a few minutes later. McDonald turned over to the police two revolvers, each containing four empty cartridges, one of which, he said, had belonged to Greiser. McDonald and the witnesses were taken to the Souldard Street Police Station to be held for the coroner.

Was Sought by Police.

The police today announced they had been seeking Greiser to question him concerning the holdup on July 5 last of John E. Kosmop, a messenger who was robbed of a satchel containing \$21,000 and checks for \$148,000. Kosmop's guard, Probationary Patrolman Oscar Kunz, was covered with revolvers by the robbers and from him, Greiser was taken from him. Greiser was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary Jan. 14, 1917, for assault to kill, and also served several life sentences for larceny. He also was arrested several times in connection with the investigation of gang murders.

ALLIES AGREE ON ATTITUDE TOWARD TURKS AT LAUSANNE

Premier Poincare of France, Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, and Baron Avezano, Italian Ambassador to France, in Conference in Paris.

PLANS TO BE LAID BEFORE MUSSOLINI

Flight of Sultan So Carefully Arranged It Was Known by Only Three Persons—Nationalists Describe It as an Abdication.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Premier Poincare of France, Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, and Baron Avezano, Italian Ambassador to France, reached here today on the general outlines of the attitude to be taken by the Allies toward the Turks at Lausanne peace conference, it was stated this evening.

Premier Poincare and Lord Curzon will proceed tomorrow to Turin, Switzerland, to meet Premier Mussolini of Italy, so as further to confirm the harmony of the allied views and to go into the general situation in Europe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.—The Turkish Nationalists consider that Sultan Mohammed VI, by his flight has surrendered the Caliphate, according to Rafet Pasha, Kemalist Governor of Constantinople.

"According to the Moslem law," he told The Associated Press, "when the Sultan leaves Turkish soil and enters Christian territory he places himself under Christian protection and thereby loses the Caliphate ceasing to retain any authority over the Moslems."

Mohammed's departure on the British dreadnaught Malaysia in the face of threatened trial for treason by the Ankara Government was compared by Rafet Pasha to the flight of Damad Ferid Pasha, former Grand Vizier, and the other "members" of the opposition who by their acts were compromised in the eyes of the whole Turkish nation.

Called Flagrant Interference.

"Great Britain's connivance in the escape," he added, "is flagrant interference in Turkey's internal affairs."

Rafet was much agitated. He spent several hours following the Sultan's flight, telephoning Ankara for instructions and taking precautions against the flight of the members of the Sultan's Cabinet and other high personages wanted by the Nationalists.

He left his palace by the back door, known as the Malta gate, which heretofore has always been sealed.

The British for some time had been aware of his anxiety and fear for his personal safety, and were prepared to remove him when he said the word. They explained, however, that the request for safe conduct must come from him as they could not be placed in the false position of having kidnapped him.

Flight Carefully Arranged.

They also pointed out he must go a reasonable distance from the palace, as it was inexpedient to introduce British guards into the grounds because of the danger of conflict with the Kemalists soldiers there. The Sultan agreed to these conditions.

Only three persons in the palace knew of the intended flight; namely, the Court Chamberlain, the Sultan's personal physician and his band master. These were the only palace officials he trusted toward the end, and he even kept his wives in the dark as to his plans.

The flight was so carefully arranged that the Nationalist officers and soldiers stationed in the palace grounds did not learn of it until shortly after the Selamluk, or prayer ceremony at noon, in which the Sultan was to have participated.

All pedestrians and vehicular traffic in the neighborhood of the palace was then stopped and the place was

Sultan's Wives Grief-Stricken by News of Flight

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.—The Sultan's wives and women of the harem were overwhelmed with grief and dismay over the flight of the Sultan. They did not know he was going. The Sultan's youngest wife, whom he married only nine weeks ago, and who is the 22-year-old daughter of his gardener, became hysterical when the fact of the Sultan's flight was confirmed, and the seven faithful eunuchs, who had acted as personal bodyguards to the Moslem ruler for the last five years, gave themselves up to despair, fearing the Sultan had been kidnapped by the Kemalists. The eunuchs and the women of the palace, numbering 300, wept bitterly and soon the whole palace was in a state of commotion.

The Sultan's departure was not known to the public until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when his aide de camp entered his sleeping chamber. When he gave the news that the Sultan was missing the palace was searched from top to bottom for the monarch.

\$20,000 A YEAR PLEDGE TO SCOUTS BY 40 AND 8

Total of \$50,000—Donation by Voiture 38 Gives \$50,000 Annual Amount Sought.

The campaign to raise \$50,000 a year for three years for maintenance and extension of the local council of Boy Scouts ended today with the receipt of a pledge of \$20,000 a year for the three-year period from Voiture 38 of the Society of Forty and Eight, composed of members of the American Legion.

Beginning Nov. 7, the campaign was scheduled to close. Armistice day, Nov. 11, but was continued because the full amount of the budget had not been pledged. When \$30,000 a year had been signed up, Voiture 38 pledged as security the \$20,000 a year pledge. The budget is to be appropriated as follows: Four-tenths for educating Boy Scouts and maintaining and supervising troops, one-fourth for training volunteer leaders, one-sixth for camp building and equipment, one-eighth for troop promotion and increasing membership and the remainder for administration expense.

It will be recalled that the Ku Klux Klan subscribed \$15,000, payable at \$5000 a year, and after the offer had been rejected on the ground that its authenticity had not been vouched for by a signature, a cash donation of \$2500, to represent the first year's payment, was offered, but this also was rejected.

Today's pledge was transmitted to the Boy Scouts by Thomas L. Fekete, president of the Society of Forty and Eight, and Francis M. Curlee, chairman of the American Legion's working committee in the fund campaign.

Ten Persons Hurt in Bus Crash.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Ten persons, two of them children, were injured late yesterday when an automobile bus, operated by the municipal railway, and a small automobile collided, both cars overturning.

In Tomorrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch

Jury Picking a Subtle Game in the Mine Block at Marion

A study of the methods employed by both the State and the defense.

Off-Stage Triangle of Famous Stage Folk Nears Its Final Scene—Producer who made star of timid little girl finds out that she married him only through gratitude and learns in time that he must give her up to her leading man, whom she really loves.

The Villages of the Dead—The Terrible Story MacMillan Brings From the Far North—Influenza wiped out whole towns of Eskimos on coast of Northern Labrador. Then came packs of wild dogs, to harry the living and the dead.

"When the Hammers Cease to Ring, You Will Die!"—Goaded by these words, which she believed to be a message from the spirit world, Mrs. Sarah Winchester kept builders at work for 30 years upon her country home near San Jose, Cal. She spent vast sums, and when she died recently the house had 102 rooms, but was unfinished.

Wholesale Murders by Poison Charged to Two Women Cons—Exploits of Bluebeard alleged to have been outdone by members of the "weaker sex."

Order Your Copy Today

CONVICT TELLS OF FLIGHT FROM TRAIN AND CAPTURE HERE

Robert Kuehling Escaped When on Way to Serve Five-Year Sentence for Shooting Wife.

RECAPTURED AFTER SAWING AWAY CUFFS

Rode to City in Coal Car After Hiding All Day and Without Knowing Where Train Was Going.

Roy H. Kuehling, 29 years old, of Washington, D. C., former Government clerk, actor and reputed horse race follower, while seated in a cell at police headquarters here today, related details of his 29-hour flight half way across Missouri, while handcuffed and without food.

He had escaped from Sheriff T. C. Church of Stockton, Mo., by jumping from a moving train near Pilot Grove, in Cooper County, between 2 and 3 a. m. Thursday, and en route to Jefferson City to serve a five-year term in the penitentiary following his conviction Wednesday of shooting his wife.

Kuehling was captured at 5:45 p. m. yesterday in front of 8449 North Broadway, by a St. Louis policeman who had been informed that Kuehling had purchased a steel saw in the hardware store of Louis Bircher, 8300 North Broadway, and that he subsequently had thrown a shiny object resembling handcuffs into a sewer.

"What else could I do?" Kuehling quipped, when asked why he had sought to escape. "The Sheriff had been sleeping soundly for about 15 minutes, in fact he was snoring. I couldn't think of anything else to do so I went to the window and walked out. I dropped off the train, walked very fast and aside from a bruised ankle and a bump on the head I wasn't hurt."

Walked Until Daylight.

"I started walking in the opposite direction from which the train was going, and walked until daylight. Then I found a field in the corner of which there was a thick clump of weeds. I hid in those weeds all day. When it became dark I returned to the railroad and walked until I came to a water tank. I haven't any idea what the name of the place was."

"A freight train stopped for water at the tank in a short time and I climbed into a coal car, throwing enough coal from one end of the car to enable me to crouch down below the sides of the car. It was a pretty hard job with the handcuffs on my wrists. I was to protect myself from the wind."

"I had no idea in which direction the train was going, but I knew it was on the way to some place. I remained in the coal car the rest of that night and all day yesterday. About dusk last night I saw many lights and knew we were near some large town. When the train stopped I got out of the car and started walking. Soon I came to what appeared to be a residential business section. It had been a long time since I had anything to eat and I was hungry. I had about \$6 in my pocket, but I knew it would be dangerous to get food while wearing the handcuffs, so I went to the hardware store, where I bought a steel saw for 15 cents."

Removes Cuffs With Saw.

"Then I went to a vacant lot and sawed off the handcuffs. There was enough play in them to let me use my hands. First I separated the cuffs and then sawed each cuff from my wrists. I guess that took about 15 or 20 minutes. Then I threw the saw and the handcuffs in the sewer and had started in search of food when the officer got me."

Kuehling is about five feet five inches tall, weighs a diminutive muscular and talks and acts in a very quiet, mild manner. He readily admitted having been under arrest in Washington in September, 1920, during investigation of the death by drowning of his first wife after a canoe in which the two were riding overturned in the Potomac River.

He said he met his second wife, who was Miss Kathleen Witsell, of Stockton, while both were clerks for the Government at Washington in 1920. They were married about a year ago. Since that time Kuehling said he has been employed as an actor, having starred for the stage at night while working for the Government.

Kuehling is being held for Sheriff Church.

FRENCH DUTIES INCREASED

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Information that an increase in the French customs duties on many articles will go into effect the first of next year has been communicated to the commercial attaché of the American embassy in the French customs office.

The increase will affect virtually all imports from the United States, but will apply alike to all countries except those that have special treaties with France.

Text of Clemenceau's Address Praising America's Part in War

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Georges Clemenceau, in a speech paying tribute to America's part in the war, here today, said:

"We have had a terrific, the greatest, war that ever was in the world. Men fell by hundreds of thousands in that war, and we waited very long sometimes, and we looked around to see if some help would not come. Help did come and it came magnificently. I must say, in the shape of the American soldier. I can speak of it as having seen it on the fields, and I have seen it, too, on the farm. Very often I met at the peasants' homes a big, huge American with two children on his knees, telling stories to them and trying to understand their questions that the old men and women should ask about America."

"Of course, he did not speak French more than the other spoke English. Some way or other, they made themselves understood. Very soon we discovered they were all friends."

"I have seen them—the Americans—in the field when I have seen the American under the command of Gen. Pershing took hold marvelously at St. Mihiel, releasing a great many people. When I arrived the next day, what did I see? All the American motors in the old city full of French women and children and flowers. These poor people who had not been allowed to get out of their dens for three years were rescued by the Americans."

"And I saw the crowd cry, and laughing and crying, I think I saw once in a while an American soldier get a kiss from some woman. It was the next day after the battle took place, when all of the city had been emptied by the Americans. It was a joy not to be forgotten."

The Best and the Worst.

"I saw sometimes the worst. I have seen Americans in the mud of the trenches for days and days without being relieved, and I saw in the hardware store of Louis Bircher, 8300 North Broadway, and that he subsequently had thrown a shiny object resembling handcuffs into a sewer."

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MUCH COLDER TOMORROW: PARTLY CLOUDY TONIGHT

THE TEMPERATURES.

1 a. m. — 47° 5 a. m. — 52°
2 a. m. — 48° 6 a. m. — 53°
3 a. m. — 49° 7 a. m. — 54°
4 a. m. — 50° 8 a. m. — 55°
5 a. m. — 51° 9 a. m. — 56°
6 a. m. — 52° 10 a. m. — 57°
7 a. m. — 53° 11 a. m. — 58°
8 a. m. — 54° 12 p. m. — 59°
9 a. m. — 55° 1 p. m. — 60°
10 a. m. — 56° 2 p. m. — 61°
11 a. m. — 57° 3 p. m. — 62°
12 m. — 58° 4 p. m. — 63°
1 p. m. — 59° 5 p. m. — 64°
2 p. m. — 60° 6 p. m. — 65°
3 p. m. — 61° 7 p. m. — 66°
4 p. m. — 62° 8 p. m. — 67°
5 p. m. — 63° 9 p. m. — 68°
6 p. m. — 64° 10 p. m. — 69°
7 p. m. — 65° 11 p. m. — 70°
8 p. m. — 66° 12 m. — 71°

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; much colder tomorrow afternoon or night.

Missouri: Partly cloudy and somewhat unsettled tonight and tomorrow; much colder tomorrow afternoon or night.

Illinois: Unsettled tonight and tomorrow; probably rain in north portion; colder in west and north portions tomorrow afternoon or night.

Stage of the Mississippi at 7 a. m., 8.6 feet, a rise of 1.8 feet; stage of the Missouri at St. Charles, 15.3 feet, no change.

Week's Weather Outlook.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The weather outlook for the week beginning Monday includes:

Upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Fair and considerably colder at beginning, fair and colder thereafter.

TWO WOMEN AND MAN FOUND SLAIN IN CABIN

Jealousy Declared to Have Prompted Double Killing and Suicide on Washington Coast.

By the Associated Press.

HOQUIAM, Wash., Nov. 18.—Two women slain by a man who then killed himself, according to the verdict of a coroner's jury today, explained three deaths yesterday in a lonely cabin near Copalis, a point on the coast 25 miles from here.

The dead are: Miss Daisy Bolton, 18; Mrs. Carl Johnson, 38, and Hjalmar Anderson, 32. The jury found the man responsible for the triple tragedy.

John Berg, 60, a logger, gave what he said was the account of an eye-witness. He declared that he escaped the fate of the two women only by hiding in the timber nearest the cabin. He testified that Mrs. Johnson had been nursing him through an illness and that he was lying in bed in her cabin, when Anderson, crazed with jealousy, entered and started struggling with her. Miss Bolton also was in the cabin.

Anderson shot Mrs. Johnson, according to the witness, and then turned on the girl, slaying her with a pocket knife. Berg said he was knocked down, but managed to crawl out of the cabin into the brush. From there, he recalled, he saw Miss Bolton run screaming from the house, Anderson in pursuit. At the beach the girl fell and was shot through the head.

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Led by E. M. House, a close personal friend, the distinguished Frenchman stepped gingerly aboard the Manhattan to cross to the Macom. At that moment the Manhattan's sirens loosed three tremendous blasts. The Tiger clapped his hands hurriedly over his ears and screamed aboard the Macom. Then came a rush of photographers.

"Oh, isn't there somebody to kill these photographers?" cried the Tiger, plaintively. "Is it not permissible in your country?"

But he passed.

Looks for Statue of Liberty.

The Tiger kept casting piercing glances from under his shaggy gray brows at the harbor scene. Soon he interrupted Ambassador Jusserand, who was chatting politics, to inquire for the whereabouts of the Statue of Liberty. M. Jusserand pointed it out through the mist.

"It is really impressive," he said.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

CLEMENCEAU IS CHEERED BY THOUSANDS IN NEW YORK

War Premier of France Waves Red Rose to Girls Who Blow Kisses From Windows of Office Buildings—"Tiger" on First Visit to U. S. in 50 Years.

HIS CURIOSITY IS LIKE THAT OF CHILD

He Asks "Is There No One to Kill These Photographers?" and Then Poses for Pictures—Invited to Capital by President.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Georges Clemenceau again today set foot on American soil. The war Premier of France, who left this country more than half a century ago as a young medical student, returned in ripe old age with many years of stormy statesmanship behind him, to win for his countrymen the sympathy of America.

The Tiger came as a private citizen, but to no potentate could he have been extended a more stately welcome than was accorded him when he was taken from the steamship Paris in the harbor and landed at the Battery.

The Tiger found thousands of people waiting for him. There were cheers when he stepped ashore.

Welcomed to America.

At the city hall, where he was officially welcomed by Acting Mayor Hultbert, the war Premier explained dramatically that his mission was "to do you some service in letting you know how we European judge the American people." This was necessary, he said, because there was a world crisis that had not been settled. How this crisis would end, nobody knew. "If you take the wrong side—well, then the war amounts to nothing and we have to go to war again," he asserted. "If it turns out right and the right thing is done at the right time, then it will end one of the greatest steps in the civilization of man. I must be allowed to speak as a free man to free men who are not afraid of anything," said the Tiger.

The aged statesman was carrying a red rose in one hand when he began his motor trip up Broadway. Girls in office buildings leaned from windows and blew kisses to him. The Tiger replied by waving the rose in a courtly manner.

Invitation From Harding.

The Welcoming Committee on arriving at quarantine aboard the municipal steamer Macom, found the Tiger peering through a window on the promenade deck.

The committee did not board the Paris as quickly as it expected because the Macom forgot to bring boarding ladders. Soon another municipal craft arrived and slipped in between the Macom and the Paris.

The committee then stepped aboard while Clemenceau observed their difficulties with the curiosity of a child.

Robert Woods Bliss, Assistant Secretary of State, welcomed the former Premier to America in behalf of President Harding, and invited him to visit the President at Washington. Clemenceau accepted, expressing his delight.

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Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

The City Circulation

2. Daily POST-DISPATCH alone approximately Equals

3. Daily Globe-Democrat

4. Times Combined, and Exceeds

5. Daily Star

6. Times Combined by approximately

RECEIVERSHIP FOR WAGNER ELECTRIC ASKED FOR IN SUIT

Two Stockholders Also Seek Injunction to Prevent Reorganization Into Delaware Corporation.

ALLEGED THEIR STOCK WILL LOSE VALUE

Head of Concern, Declares 93 Per Cent of Share Holders Have Exchanged Stock and Are Satisfied.

Suit for a receiver and an injunction to prevent reorganization of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., a Missouri corporation, into a corporation under the laws of Delaware, was filed today by representatives of the estate of Richard C. Kerens, John J. Hulett and James M. Leahy, who own about 1600 shares of stock in the Missouri corporation. The plaintiffs allege that the reorganization would make their stock valueless.

The company was reorganized and has been functioning since August 11 as the Wagner Electric Corporation, incorporated under the laws of Delaware. The reorganization is said to have been ratified by a majority of the stockholders at a meeting Aug. 4. W. A. Layman, president, today said 93 per cent of the stockholders in the Missouri corporation had exchanged their stock for stock in the Delaware corporation and were satisfied with the reorganization.

Misconduct in Office Alleged. The plaintiffs also ask that the officers and directors be restrained from holding the Missouri stockholders, Dec. 23, called for the purpose of voting on a plan to reduce the capital stock of the company and of having the stockholders ratify the transfer of the assets to the Delaware corporation.

The petition accuses the officers and directors of misconduct in office and asks that they be removed and that stockholders, interested in the continuance of the company as a Missouri corporation, be appointed to act for the company. It is also asked that the license of the Delaware corporation to do business in Missouri be canceled by the Secretary of State and that the Missouri corporation be dissolved.

The Missouri corporation had outstanding 15,000 shares of one kind of stock of a par value of \$100 a share. At the beginning of this year it had assets of \$11,851,061.13 and debts of \$4,218,923.75. It had been in financial straits, but since last March the business has been showing a profit. At one time, December, 1920, the company owed \$7,139,238.20. The company manufactures single and polyphase motors, transformers and automobile starting and ignition apparatus.

Directors of Corporations. The directors of the Missouri corporation are John F. Lee, V. W. Bergenthal, Walter W. Smith, Guilford Duncan, W. L. Hemmings, J. A. Layman, R. L. Hedges, Julius C. Birge and James M. Bulck. Those of the Delaware corporation are V. W. Bergenthal, James M. Bulck, Guilford Duncan, James H. Grover, John F. Lee, W. A. Layman, Stewart McDonald, E. J. Miller, J. Herndon Smith, Harry S. Streibender and Joseph W. Lewis.

The petition alleges that, early in 1920, the directors of the company anticipated a deflation in the value of inventory and proposed to market \$2,500,000 of preferred stock through a New York broker at a discount of 7 per cent. This deal fell through, as did a subsequent arrangement to finance the company through G. H. Walker & Co., St. Louis brokers.

Says Inventory Was Reduced. In 1921, the petition says, with certain St. Louis and New York banks and trust companies that had loaned money to the company placed representatives in the directorate. From that time the inventory was reduced; money was paid on the debts to the banks, and the business was operated at a loss.

When the business began to show a profit, in March, 1922, the petition says, the banks and trust companies thereupon demanded payment of their loans, and since then the directors and representatives of the banks have conspired to transfer the assets of the company to the Delaware corporation. The charge is made that the Missouri corporation received no compensation for the assets thus transferred, and that the reorganization was made for the benefit of the obligations to the banks and trust companies, and at a loss to the stockholders.

Replying to the allegations in the suit, Layman today issued the following statement: Substantially all the steps involved in the reorganization business were effected on Aug. 21, and the Delaware corporation is now and since Aug. 13 has been the operating company owning the business, and the old Missouri company is in effect out of business. This transfer of operations was taken by authority of a special meeting of

Millionaire Radical Under Sentence, and His Wife



WILLIAM GROSS LLOYD AND MRS. LLOYD.

stockholders of the company, called on due notice, held Aug. 4, at which meeting 93 per cent of the stock of the company was voted in favor of all the steps that had been proposed and taken. Included in the 93 per cent of favorable votes cast was approximately one-half of the shares now asking in the suit mentioned for a receiver.

At the stockholders' meeting of Aug. 4, out of a total of 58,277 shares of stock outstanding, only 101 shares, or less than two-tenths of 1 per cent of the total capital stock, was voted against the reorganization plan adopted at that meeting. In various letters to stockholders prior to the meeting of Aug. 4, and in frequent and wide publicity in the press prior to that date, all of the details of the reorganization plan of the company were freely made known to both the stockholders and the public at large, and the overwhelming approval of the plan by the stockholders at the meeting of Aug. 4, is evidence of the soundness of the program, and that the interest of no stockholder was prejudiced by the transfers.

ALLIES AGREE ON ATTITUDE TOWARD TURKS AT LAUSANNE

Continued From Page One.

surrounded by Nationalist military and gendarmes.

Within the palace consternation reigned among the Sultan's wives and eunuchs.

At the Selamluk a number of Americans waited in vain for the Sultan's ceremonial progress to the mosque.

The only indication they had of anything irregular was the presence of additional Kemalist soldiers in the places usually occupied by the Sultan's Imperial guards.

Maj. Sherman Miles, American military attaché, and the son of Lieutenant-General Nelson Miles, was a spectator at the Selamluk with his wife. He inquired of the Sultan's aid as to Mohammed's whereabouts, to which the aid replied: "He is safe in the palace, but has a very bad cold and doesn't think it safe to venture out." It was apparent from the officer's sincerity that events he was ignorant of his chief's escape.

When the Associated Press correspondent visited the palace on Thursday the Sultan made known through a member of his court his intention of remaining on the throne. He declared the action of the Ankara Government in abolishing the Sultanate was invalid and was not supported by his 300,000,000 Moslem subjects in India and elsewhere.

Inquired of U. S. Sentiment. He inquired through his chamberlain regarding the sentiment of the people of the United States, whom he held in admiration and esteem, and begged the correspondent to relay reports of his abdication. He also asked the American people not to believe all the stories of Turkish atrocities.

The Chamberlain represented sent his sovereign as spending much time in prayer and in preparing documents to show himself blameless for the events of the last four years which have kept Constantinople under Allied control.

The Sultan repeatedly told his friends he would not abdicate and after his reception of Rafet Pasha last week he seemed more steadfast than ever in his determination to remain on the throne. He declared the efforts of the Kemalists to oust him.

the Sultan and his predecessors from world monarchs since the time of the prophet.

Messages from Ankara state that the determination of the grand national assembly to place the Sultan and his caste on trial was based on his decision that they were guilty of a crime against the Ankara Government in accepting the allies' invitation to participate in the Lausanne peace conference.

Following the receipt of the invitation from the Sultan's Government the Grand Vizier suggested that delegates from the Ankara Government meet representatives selected by the Sultan for the purpose of arranging a program preliminary to the conference. The assembly regarded this as a criminal action.

LA FOLLETTE CALLS UPON PROGRESSIVES TO MOBILIZE

Continued From Page One.

ance of power in the House. Correspondingly a group of eight or 10 progressives may act with equal effectiveness in the Senate.

"Insistent Public Sentiment." "I have everywhere been impressed with the fact that there is a deep and insistent public sentiment which will earnestly support a sincere effort to mobilize the progressive forces in Congress.

Investigation by the Senate Manufactures Committee of the oil industry will be pressed during the coming session of Congress, Senator La Follette declared today, adding that he hoped to include the inquiry by next March. He expressed a belief that already it had held down gasoline prices to the consumer.

Senator La Follette said he also planned to go into the leasing to the Sinclair oil interests of the Teapot Dome Wyoming naval reserve.

Capper's Constructive Program. "If the Republican party is to continue in power," said Senator Capper in commenting on the recent elections "it must finish a constructive program including the following acts:

"Put through the complete rural credit program, to provide farmers and stockmen with an adequate financial system.

"It must repeal section 16-A, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission control over State rates, and other objectionable provisions of the Esch transportation act.

"It must carry out the policy for a better system of marketing.

"It must put the development of the Muscle Shoals project in the hands of Henry Ford.

WILLIAM GROSS LLOYD NOT FOUND AT HOME BY DEPUTIES

Counsel for Convicted Radical Doesn't Believe He Has Fled—Report That He Has Gone to Joliet.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Five deputies are seeking William Gross Lloyd, wealthy communist laborite, on the Supreme Court's mandate ordering him to Joliet prison for five years, as a result of his conviction in 1920 of conspiracy to advocate overthrow of the Government under the Illinois anti-syndicalism act.

Deputies visited Lloyd's suburban home last night, but did not find him. Lloyd's counsel today expressed disbelief that Lloyd had fled, expressing confidence that Lloyd was willing to accept the penalties for his acts. Reports were current that Lloyd might present himself directly at Joliet prison.

Justice Thompson of the Illinois Supreme Court had announced it would deny Lloyd's motion to stay his sentence until Dec. 15. Lloyd and 17 other members of the communist party were convicted in Chicago in 1920 of conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force, it being alleged that Lloyd in speeches had said that "only by overthrowing the Government could the masses triumph."

The any attempt to give the bill right of defense was that the defendants had exercised the right of free speech.

Ship Subsidy Bill Plans.

Plans for piloting the ship subsidy bill through Congress are under way with an agreement for some Republican leaders to open the door to unduly long filibusters on the measure on the floor of the House, but with the stipulation that a final vote shall be had Nov. 23.

There was said to be vigorous opposition in the Republican ranks to the bill, and it was understood that the measure would be made under the leadership of the officers and directors of the bank have other interests, and are said to have left its management largely to the cashier.

The Standard Oil Co. to deposit with a sufficient amount of cash to meet the payroll of its refineries. About 10 days ago the company became alarmed over rumors of its impending liquidation, and it was reported that it was in a financial straits caused by withdrawals of more than \$100,000 in deposits since Oct. 28.

Beach explained that the Standard Oil Co. to deposit with a sufficient amount of cash to meet the payroll of its refineries. About 10 days ago the company became alarmed over rumors of its impending liquidation, and it was reported that it was in a financial straits caused by withdrawals of more than \$100,000 in deposits since Oct. 28.

The State of Illinois is a creditor of the bank for \$200,000 of State funds. The National City Bank of St. Louis and various banks in Alton also are interested.

The liabilities which will affect depositors are: Savings, \$99,570.31; time certificates, \$226,716.04; checkers' checks, \$72,223.97, and cashiers' checks, \$72,223.97. Against these are the \$50,000 which the directors paid into the emergency cash reserve, \$275,000, represented by capital stock, surplus and double liability mortgage loans of \$116,247.87, and the \$200,000 of State funds.

A temporary organization has been effected as follows: President, John Bonetto; vice president, M. P. Manning; cashier, Joseph Sitka. Besides Bonetto and Manning, the board of directors includes H. H. Clark, Robert Park, Fred Bender, C. B. Manbeck and S. A. Beach.

SYNDICATE PLANS TO TAKE CHARGE OF WOOD RIVER BANK

State Auditor Closed Illinois Institution After Steady Withdrawals Had Depleted Cash Reserve.

A syndicate of banks in Alton and the surrounding industrial district is planning to take over the assets and liabilities of the First State and Savings Bank of Wood River, Ill., S. A. Beach, chairman of the board of directors, told a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday. It is thought that this reorganization will be completed within the next two weeks.

The state auditor, L. L. told in yesterday's Post-Dispatch, closed the bank yesterday morning, after a steady withdrawal of deposits had so depleted the cash reserve that it no longer could meet demands for cash.

Examination of the books and papers yesterday afternoon showed that apparently there has been no mismanagement serious enough to render the institution insolvent. However, the item "bills receivable" on the closing day was \$466,239.17, more than half the total assets of the bank.

This item represents notes the bank holds as security for loans. How many of these loans will "prove up" during the check is yet undetermined. Many of the notes will not mature for months, and no opportunity will be given until their date of payment to test their value.

Assets Shown by Books.

Under the listed assets are, real estate loans secured by mortgages amounting to \$115,247.87. Thursday night the bank had \$10,809.69 in cash on hand, its books show. The greatest proportion of this sum was represented by checks on out-of-town banks which are not immediately collectible. The total assets listed by the bank in its balance sheet of Thursday were \$937,461.

Bank examiners under W. B. Whitlock, chief of the banking bureau in the State Auditor's office, stated that they see nothing alarming in the bank's condition. W. R. Roderberger, a bank examiner, said that he had superintended a check of the assets and had discovered nothing which would point to irregularities. His explanation was that the bank had been overloaded with deposits, and he had failed to keep up a cash reserve during a mild run.

Beach and other officers had nothing to say regarding L. C. Hatridge, former cashier, whose resignation and withdrawal of \$100,000 in deposits from the bank were reported in the Post-Dispatch. Hatridge declared that he had resigned Nov. 1 because he wanted to attend to outside interests.

Hatridge was interviewed here Wednesday at the Claridge Hotel, where he is staying. He was non-committal concerning the bank's affairs and said he would make no statement until he saw "how much of this they're going to blame me for."

He admitted that he had had trouble at the bank, but would not elaborate on the comment.

It is known that the bank recently has obtained a judgment for \$11,000 against an Edwardsville firm which defaulted a loan made by Hatridge. Most of the notes held by the bank, it is understood, were made under his administration.

The officers and directors of the bank have other interests, and are said to have left its management largely to the cashier.

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INCREASED RAIL FACILITIES TO BE URGED BY HOOVER

Commerce Secretary in Coming Report to Stress Importance of Moving Crops and Coal.

By CHARLES G. ROSS, Chief Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover will urgently recommend, in his forthcoming annual report, that early action be taken to cure defects in the transportation system. It is imperative, he holds, that increased facilities be provided for moving the nation's crops, coal and other freight "if industry and commerce are not to be further strangled by a shortage of transportation."

Hoover points out in his analysis of the railroad situation made public through issuance of advance sheets from his report that except during periods of business depression or strikes there has been a continuous short shortage for the last six years.

"The losses through short transportation," he says, "are a tax upon the community greater than the cost of the Government because such a shortage not only stifles the progress of production and introduces speculation into distribution, but it also seriously affects price levels."

Coal Price Advances Cited. "No better instance exists than the lift in the price of coal by over 200 per cent in 1920 when there was no strike and over 60 per cent in 1922, after production following the strike had been resumed in both cases, the mines could have produced 30 per cent more coal and if the railways could have transported even 20 per cent more, then prices would have been normal."

Condemning both nationalization of the roads and their free operation without Government supervision, Hoover says that some form of regulation is necessary, but that it should be such regulation as will preserve the initiative railroad executives while securing protection for the purpose and adequate service. The Esch-Cummins act, he says, was the result of compromises in many particulars and "these compromises are some of its weakest points."

"The fact that there has been no charge on the Government, notwithstanding the roads have failed to earn the percentage allowed under the Esch-Cummins act (6 per cent less one-fourth of the percentage), and cover income taxation," is cited by Hoover as "complete disproof of the current fiction that earnings are guaranteed."

For Equipment Reserve. In Hoover's opinion the dire distress of the country in time of car shortage argues strongly for the creation of a national reserve of transportation equipment. The creation of such a reserve, from which equipment would be furnished for the purpose and adequate service, he says, has never been seriously undertaken. The reserve would be financed out of a contingent fund administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Hoover does not think that stronger roads should be expected to furnish rolling stock to the weaker for limited periods.

A strong step would be taken toward the solution of the whole problem, he says, if the roads were consolidated, the weaker with the stronger, into larger systems.

"As the nation," he continues, "has resolved to control rates, and thus depend no longer on competition as a means of rate regulation, it should secure the manifest advantages of larger systems. The economies in operation through standardization and better employment of rolling stock would be constructive in themselves, but of vastly more importance would be the strengthening of the foundations for the financing of betterments and for more intelligent handling of the rate situation."

Rates Vicious Question. A "vicious question," Hoover says, is that of the rates themselves, which have proved to be a heavy burden on agriculture and haven't been sufficient to assure railway expansion. Relief both for the railroads and the farmers, he suggests, might be obtained by a thorough reorganization of the whole rate structure. In some cases, he says, a "series of scientific upward readjustments" should be made, in order that farmers might benefit from corresponding reductions.

"The recent reduction of 10 per cent rates on luxuries as well as on primary goods," he says, "contributed nothing to commerce and impoverished the railways just that much. The tangled mesh of rates seems a mesh in which there is so persistent a resistance against every constructive proposal that they are incapable of rescue except by some complete departure in courage."

"Another phase of present regulation," he continued, "is the maintenance of wage control and strike prevention, which is unsatisfactory. The legislation embraces the important principle of the public's right to secure continuity of service and

MRS. FELTON WOULD TAKE SEAT TO "BLAZE WAY FOR WOMEN"

Coolidge and Senator Curtis Confer on Possible Problem Should Georgia Woman Make Claim.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Mrs. W. H. Felton, appointed Senator from Georgia pending election of a successor to the late Senator Watson, arrived here today with the announced intention of obtaining a seat in the Senate, if possible, to "blaze the road for the womanhood of America." She added, however, that she was too old to make an aggressive fight for the seat to which Walter George was elected on Nov. 7.

The problem that would be presented should Mrs. Felton present a claim to the seat was discussed today at a conference between Vice President Coolidge and Senator Curtis of Kansas, chairman of the Senate Rules Committee.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—Senator-elect Walter F. George today received his commission as Senator from Georgia after a meeting of the State Board of Canvassers had checked the returns from the Nov. 7 election. George is planned to leave during the afternoon for Washington.

It carries the obligation of the public to secure just wages to the employees. The railway Labor Board has performed large services to the employees, to the railways, and to the public. The difficulties arise from the tripartite structure of the board under the act, from its detachment from the rate-making body, especially from the fact that the act did not originally contemplate that the Government would be a universal wage fixer. It was the assumption that the Labor Board would only function in case of a major threat of stoppage in service."

Failure of the local adjustment boards for direct contact between employees and employers has thrust all disputes on the Labor Board and in result we have practically governmental fixing of all wages and conditions of labor, with a large destruction of personal contacts.

For the "bitterness" in the public attitude toward the railroads, Hoover says, the nation is paying tribute over in prevention of their proper development.

"We must," he concludes, "have increased transportation, if we are to maintain our growing productivity. We must, therefore, find a way out of the cycle of systematic starvation of a large part of our mileage and demand on our railway managers of their responsibilities and initiative."

CLEMENCEAU GETS BIG WELCOME ON REACHING NEW YORK

Continued From Page One.

claimed Clemenceau, gazing at the scene.

Before leaving the Tiger announced that he intended this afternoon to attend the performance of Mephistopheles at the Metropolitan Opera House, where he will deliver his first lecture in America next Thursday night. His chief purpose in attending the opera is to get a line on the halls in America.

He explained he was anxious for all his audience to hear him, but he could not scream. During the lecture and discussion regarding Premier Mussolini of Italy, the fascist leader, the Tiger exclaimed: "Ah, there's a Government!"

The Tiger met a broadside of questions from newspapermen with the statement that he was prepared to respond with a certain number of yeses and an equal number of noes, which they could distribute in their copy as they saw fit.

Confetti and tapers' tape rained on the Tiger as he moved up Broadway. At city hall Acting Mayor Hubert hailed him as "the most distinguished citizen of the great sister Republic, France."

M. Clemenceau, responding to the welcome, said: "For 50 years I have been mixed up with the most important political crises in France. I have seen my country invaded twice during my lifetime. I do not want to see a third invasion before my death."

"We will disperse our army when it can be shown that we are safe from this invasion."

Clemenceau, according to reports from Quarantine, was fast asleep in his stateroom when the Paris dropped anchor. But he was up bright and early this morning to get his first glimpse in more than half a century of the new world, in which he lived for a time as a young man.

The welcoming committee was so bright and early, too, for the Macao was scheduled to castoff at 7 o'clock. Among the early routed notables who stepped aboard were J. J. Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States; Robert Wood Bliss, Assistant Secretary of State; E. M. House and Bernard M. Baruch, the former in charge of the American tour; Alfred Messah, representing the City of New York; and Frank H. Kahn and Hamilton Fish Armstrong, representing the Council of Foreign Relations. Clemenceau's official hosts in New York.

BLACKHAND PLOT THEORY IN CANDY STORE EXPLOSION

Clothing Establishment Across Street Also Damaged by Blast Last Night at 718 Franklin Avenue.

Police are investigating an explosion in the candy store of Aris Menas, known as the Olympic Candy Co., 718 Franklin avenue, at 11:15 last night, which damaged the store and that of the Globe Clothing Co., 721 Franklin avenue, to the extent of several hundred dollars, on the theory that it was due to a blackhand plot.

Menas, a Greek, 50 years old, received three blackhand letters last October, in which threats were made to kill him if he did not turn over \$5000. When he went home on the night of Oct. 31 shots were fired at him from across the street, as he was entering his house, 821 North Tenth street. The bullets flicked the bricks and flying particles cut him.

He received another letter last night telling him the blackhanders had used a revolver that time, but would use a shotgun "next time."

Police Lieut. Adragna concluded that dynamite was exploded in the candy store, and that the explosion was shattered in the candy store. Three windows were broken in the Globe store.

Menas told police he thought the blackhanders might have inspired his rivals to threaten him. He has been in St. Louis 25 years and formerly conducted stores at 4021 West Florissant avenue and at Tenth street and Franklin avenue.

AUTO HITS BOY AND KNOCKS OFF PART OF HIS CORK LEG

Driver Finds Out Injury Was Not Serious When He Goes to Police to Report.

The terrified screams of his mother, sister and aunt caused Louis Pabst, a coal miner of Bellevue, to hastily apply the emergency brake to his automobile, as it was crossing the Belleville city square last night. Turning around he saw a youth prone in the street, his right leg, which had been severed from the leg by Pabst's car, lying a few feet from him. Then the boy jumped up, picked up his lost foot and unconcernedly hopped away.

Pabst passed his hand over his eyes, and drove directly to the police station. "I've mutilated a boy," he told the desk sergeant. The sergeant momentarily raised his eyes and continued making notes on the blotter. "No, you haven't," he finally said, "you just knocked off a piece of cork leg."

Le Roy Yungbluth, 16-year-old school boy, the nonchalant victim of the accident, has worn an artificial limb since he lost his right leg at the knee, four years ago, when he was run over by a street car near the spot at which last night's accident occurred.

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ALLIES DECIDE TO RETAIN MILITARY POWER IN GERMANY

Note Says Withdrawal Is Pending Until Satisfaction Is Given for Alleged Violations.

GERMAN MISSIVE TERMED "INSOLUBLE"

Apology Is Demanded Recent Incidents—F Chamber Gives Po Vote of Confidence.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Nov. 18.—The allies, through the Council of Ambassadors, have informed Germany that all questions concerning withdrawal of the military commission in Germany have been suspended until the German Government gives the fullest satisfaction for what are termed flagrant violations of the military clauses of the Versailles treaty, committing the last six months, and willingness to abide by the allies' instructions.

The note of the allies, yesterday after receipt of a communication on the subject, was termed "insoluble to discuss" in this communication Germany said to have disregarded totally the allies' demands, and to have been glad to learn the allies about to end their military permit Germany to return to normal conditions.

The German note also ignored allied representation Berlin Government of Sept. 2, subsequent on the large number of aggression against the allies in their work of inspection. The allied note demands a reply and reparations for recent acts at Passau and Stettin.

Vote of Confidence for Poincaré. The Chamber of Deputies in Paris gave a vote of confidence to Poincaré at the eve of the League conference, after a momentary debate on the interior and exterior policies of his Government. The vote was 462 to 10. Germany had refused to give a vote of confidence to Poincaré, his creditors. Poincaré told the Chamber. Review whole reparations question more in reply to interpellation Premier said: "We shall not anything from Germany so we limit our action to prayer supplications."

Pressed to tell the Chamber the Government had not taken effective action, the Premier said: "We did not want to wait before a conference was requested and

FOUR JURORS ACCEPTED FOR HERRIN TRIAL

Regular Panel of 30 and Special
Panel of 100 Exhausted—
More Veniremen Sought.

The State yesterday afternoon after the defense had broken the

The panel of four tendered the day before, again completed a panel and tendered it. It was composed of Henry Brown, W. H. Gibson and Sam Watkins, farmers, the latter, however, having formerly been a miner, and Jesse Abbey, a Maricopa barber, but the defense drew from Abbey an expression of opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the five miners on trial and he was excused for cause.

The situation is: Four are accepted by the State, two accepted by the State, but by the defense and one accepted by the State tentatively, but with the retained right of challenge. Four are farmers, two are farmmen, two were formerly miners and the other is a day miner.

In the five days of examination

or veniremen 70 men were called into the jury box and questioned. The State was compelled to use 19 of its 100 peremptory challenges, mostly upon miners who seemed eager to serve and to that end professed to have formed no opinion. The defense used only two. All of the others were excused for cause, to the

Of the 70 men examined, 49 were miners or former miners or identified with the miners. Sixty of the panel of 130 were excused for various causes without being called into the jury box. Some were sick, some had sick relatives to care for and some

Photographers Barred.
It is expected that, with next week's panel drawn from the body of the county, there will not be such a preponderance of miners. The attorneys for the State hope to get at least an even break in this respect.

although the bailiffs were given no instruction except to bring in men of approved integrity and of age and physical condition to make them eligible.

Judge Hartwell yesterday, in deference to the attorneys for the defense, barred photographers from the

courtroom. The objection was that if photographs of the defendants had been taken and published it might lead to professed identification which would be used against them.

With better material to work on the attorneys for the State expect to make more rapid progress the com-

OVERCOATS

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UNREDEEMED
\$5.00 AND UP
New Overcoats
ALL \$20 to \$35

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912-16 FRANKLIN

Wm J. Kennedy
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Every Sunday

MISCELLANEOUS
FURNACE Wtd.—To buy a h
 in any condition. Lindell
 1500.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
CHAIRS—Set of 6 dining ch
 new; very cheap. 4158 De

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS
ANDERSON'S—Furniture, carpets, drapes, dwellings, large and small. Also badly best and new. 4455 Park. Delmar 2950. 50.
ANDERSON'S—Carpets, furniture, drapery, dwellings, large and small. Also badly best and new. 4455 Park. Delmar 2950. 50.
FEATHER BEDS Wtd.—Live and down comforters made to order. Call 1111 E. 11th St.
FURNITURE Wtd.—Rugs, linoleum, best prices for large or small. 1777 R.
FURNITURE Wtd.—Cash or for moving. Grand 2505. Victor 508.
FURNITURE Wtd.—Beady, large and small. Grand 2505. Victor 508.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS Wtd.—Small lots. Frank C. Beacher, 1000 Lomb 1344. Cent 4000.
\$500.000 pounds of old feather, 1000 lbs. old. Forest 767. 44.
HIGHEST prices paid for household goods, fixtures. Real 2975.
TRIP will buy your furniture, carpets, best prices. Lomb 6014.
ANIMALS
ANIMALS—Fair black and white hogs, large male gray w. corseles, two pair red w. corseles and white, guinea pig is surplus stock from the city. Call and confer. 1111 E. 11th St. Whitefoot, St. Phelps Park 10.
BITCH Wtd.—Foster mother, pig at Lemps Batches, Lemps 4141. Sider 4414.
CLOTHING
Wanted

APPAREL. Wale - Ray biches
resigned. 1115 N Van Ness
0819

PAPER. Wade - 20,000 auto
parts, shoes, hats, dresses,
and auto calls. Phone 67-
mar 2039. H. Ashman, 45
W. 1st St., New York City.
blinds will pay your car
\$100 Franklin. Auto 175.

MILK COLD BUTTERS. everest
concentrated to forenoon
\$15 per unit; auto milk 10
per 805. Frost 2711

LOOK! A SKI LA
Ladies' and gent's clothing
lowest prices. 2711 Frank-

For Sale

CAPE. Beautiful koolinsky ca-
pe. Frost 3011.

CLOTHING. Big bargains; good
clothing value up to \$40
come early. 3201 Easton.

Dinner. Dashing dinner set
payment will hold until cal-
culable. Bldg: 613 Locust.

MEN'S CLOTH-

Real tail-made suits, over-
ties and ties, all sizes, all
low prices. Sales Saturdays
only. 100 S. SOCIETY WAR-
CHANGE, Grand and Grand
SQUIGREL COAT - Three-quar-
ter length new style, also
\$30. Lindell 1500.

WOMEN'S CLOTH-

For better and cheaper suit-
ing and up wading, come
from the society women
on Saturdays and Mondays
at 1100 S. Grant

EXCHANGE

BUNGALOW. Your Ford or I
will take your car for cash
on bungalow; price \$3000.
Overland Overland Park

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E TONIGHT
THE FAMOUS
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NEWS PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE WORLD OF SPORT

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18, 1922.



Tevis Huhn, formerly of Princeton, winning the 120-yard hurdle event in the Oxford University games. Americans won three firsts at this meet.
—Underwood & Underwood.



The Dick Kerr Co. girls' soccer team, English champions, about to sail for the British Isles after a tour of the U. S. The eleven won four of its games in this country against men opponents.
—Underwood & Underwood.



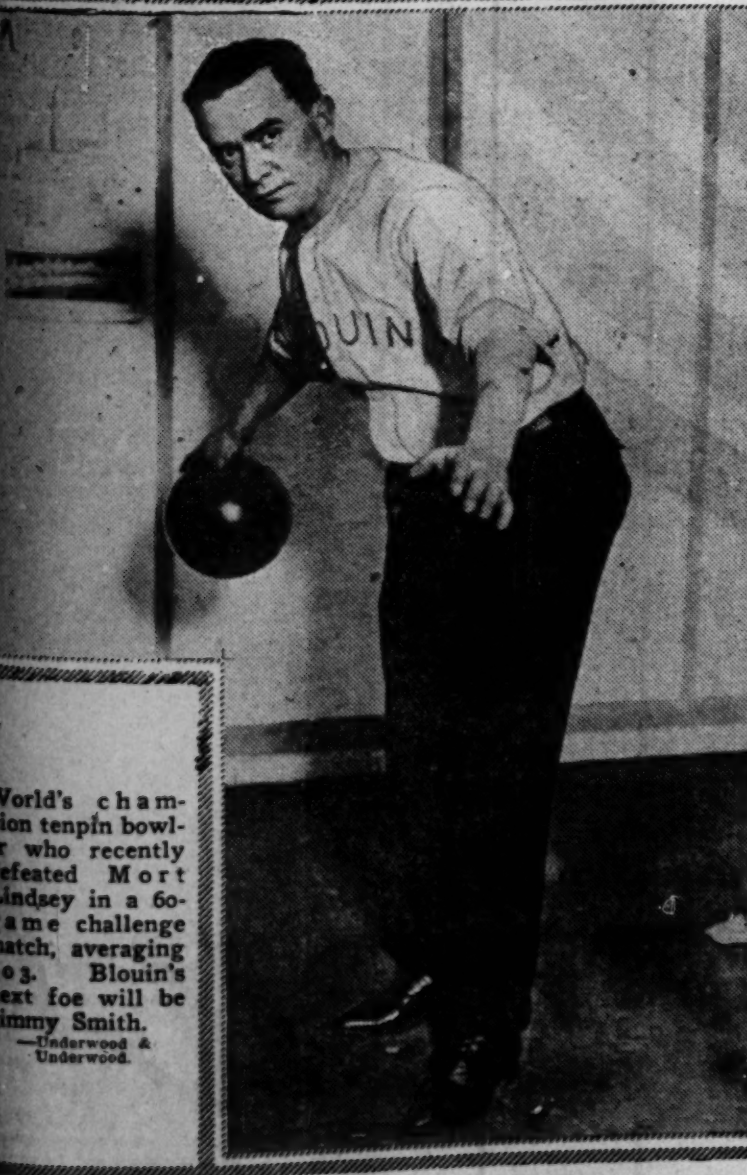
Glen Preston, star quarterback of the Nebraska eleven, who suffered a fractured leg bone and was put out of the running for the season.
—Underwood & Underwood.



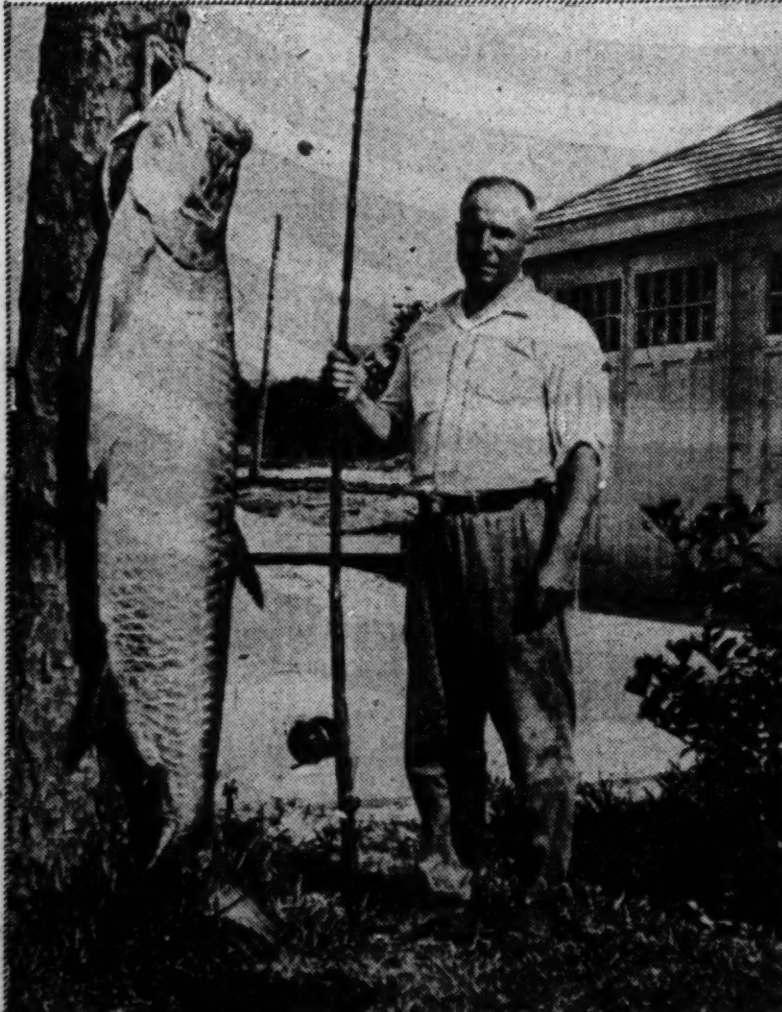
Between halves of a college football game at Northwestern recently, the students started a pushball game that caused the spectators more amusement than the varsity gridiron struggle. Pushball is gaining popularity in many colleges.
—Underwood & Underwood.



Herriard Presto taking a five-barred gate while retrieving a partridge in a recent field trial of the Labrador Retriever Club.
—Underwood & Underwood.



World's champion tenpin bowler who recently defeated Mort Lindsey in a 60-game challenge match, averaging 303. Blouin's next foe will be Jimmy Smith.
—Underwood & Underwood.



They grow big in Florida waters; 6-foot 6-inch tarpon caught by J. M. Touart of Cleveland. The fish weighed 128 pounds.
—Underwood & Underwood.



England's leading society sport, fox hunting. The picture shows a typical "ready for the hunt" scene.
—Underwood & Underwood.



-and now
2 Comic Sections
In Colors
8 Pages in All
The Sunday
POST-DISPATCH
It Sets the Pace!

Tomorrow!

New York so
Miss Winifred
through the
ing gifts to h
On Mrs. Gray
Mrs. Lucy W

13-16.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18, 1922.



Said to be at 76 the oldest triplets in the world. Left to right: Mrs. Sarah Wilson, New Castle, Ind.; Miss Mary Williams, Lebanon, O.; Mrs. Jennie Richards, Danville, Ill.
—Underwood & Underwood Photograph.



To right: Officials in charge of the Mississippi River Commission's voyage of inspection down the Mississippi River, photographed just before their departure for New Orleans by boat. Left to right: Maj. Gen. Lansing H. Beach, chief of army engineers; Col. Charles L. Potter, president of the commission, and Col. T. Q. Ashburn of the waterways service.



Sergt. Samuel B. Woodfill, designated by Gen. Pershing as the outstanding hero of the war from the regular army (the benedicted man in the center of the group with his wife alongside him), is presented with \$10,000 in gold by New York citizens to help him through financial troubles.
—Wide World Photograph.



Mrs. Jean Foulke Browne of Westchester, Pa., has filed suit for divorce, one of her grounds being his alleged and wily mismanagement of her campaign for State Representative, causing her defeat.
—Underwood & Underwood Photograph.

To the left: Dr. E. H. Rund, of St. Louis, returns to America after spending six months in relief work in Russia.
—Wide World Photograph.



New York society honors noted charity worker when she weds. Mrs. Rufus Graves, formerly Miss Winifred Holt, the bride (in the center), who has devoted her life to helping the blind through the "Lighthouse" in New York city, requested that her rich friends, instead of sending gifts to her, send money to the "Lighthouse." Several thousand dollars were received. On Mrs. Graves' right is Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (formerly Helen Gould) and on her right Mrs. Lucy Work Hewitt.
—Underwood & Underwood Photograph.



A recent snapshot of the Pope walking with an attendant in the Vatican gardens.
—International Photograph.



Queen Victoria of Spain, photographed a few days ago, when on a canter through one of the Madrid parks.
—International Photograph.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1878
Published by The Pulitzer Publishing Company, Twelfth and Olive Streets.

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Dr. Hadwen and "Dr. A. G. P."
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I HAVE read in your issue of Nov. 15 a letter headed "Hot Shot for Dr. Hadwen," signed by "Dr. A. G. P." The writer of the letter does not express himself lucidly at all times, but he makes it plain that he resents Dr. Hadwen's visit to St. Louis. He employs a number of serious epithets. He also makes it plain that he considers Dr. Hadwen wrong on the subject of vivisection, the use of antitoxins and in other ways. Please let me say that I was present at the Hadwen meeting, and that the visiting speaker invited his audience to question him at the conclusion of the meeting. Surely it would have been proper for "Dr. A. G. P." to accept the invitation. The persons most interested in his views were, certainly, the persons who were present at the meeting.

I admit that I was surprised to hear Dr. Hadwen say that the use of antitoxin is futile and dangerous. I should have been glad to hear a physician of Dr. Hadwen's standing say that. I should like to know the facts. Certainly a layman cannot be sure that there is any virtue in antitoxins, since every chapter in history contains an account of some so-called scientific theory which has been held in good repute for a time—and then thoroughly discredited and abandoned.

As for the arguments for and against the practice of vivisection, that is quite a different matter. Dr. Hadwen's arguments against this practice carried conviction—but this was not so much because of his physician's knowledge as because of his ability to place the physician's point of view in its proper relation to other and higher points of view.

The fact is that large numbers of good and intelligent people do not wish to go to the members of the medical profession for light on the subject of vivisection.

They go to a higher court, to the human heart unbound by obsessions and special pleading. If all the claims of the vivisectionists make were just I should still know that the benefits won were small compared with the evil done. Cruelty never yet pointed the way to good. I can readily understand how physicians, narrowing their aims and efforts to a single channel—though a noble channel—can come to a willingness to sacrifice much for the goal they seek. But it is for the greater good—the court of humanity—to check them firmly and gently when their zeal becomes excessive and misleads them.

But, again, why did not "Dr. A. G. P." reply to Dr. Hadwen when the doctor—who was here as an invited guest and not as an interloper—was present to defend himself from attack? And why not name, instead of initials?

LOUIS DODGE.
For a Municipal Coal Yard.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

IT is about time our Mayor was taking a hand, as other Mayors have been forced, to establish municipal coal yards. Nine dollars and fifty cents a ton is outrageous, when the same coal is delivered for \$6 at Granite City and sold in many towns in Central Missouri for \$7 a ton, Illinois coal.

F. J. SMITH.
Policemen or Klansmen?

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

WHILE reading a letter in the Post-Dispatch signed by Ray Allen Taylor under the caption, "Bouquet for Our Police," an incident was recalled to my mind that took place on the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Franklin a few nights past. While returning home from a dance my attention was attracted by three men talking loudly and profanely to a fourth, apparently a negro.

After asking him some question which I could not get, one of them struck him, knocking him down. After telling him to get to his feet, which he did, he was knocked down again, cursed and kicked repeatedly. When he got to his feet he acted as though he was going to run. One of the men drew a revolver and told him to stand still, which he did, and was promptly beaten again.

Finally, after beating and cursing him for at least 10 minutes, one of the men drew a long black pistol and told him to beat it towards Wash street on the run, and that if he did not so fast enough they would burn him. He went "on the run," after which the three men got into a machine.

Now, I am not a brave man, and seeing the odds and guns, I, of course, did not interfere. A friend of mine told me that these were the police "night riders." Could this be possible or were there just a few members of the Ku Klux Klan out for a little exercise?

NEVER BEEN ARRESTED.

The Dirty Gas Plant.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

THERE has been so much done to make this city a better place to live in, why can't the gas company do something to do away with some of that terrible smoke and dirt which is constantly pouring from their plant, so the poor people around there might have cleaner homes to live in?

FORWARD, ST. LOUIS.

The bill submitting to a vote of the people of St. Louis a bond issue of \$88,752,000 for needed public improvements was passed yesterday by a unanimous vote of the Board of Aldermen and was signed today by Acting Mayor Louis P. Aloe. The bond issue will be submitted to the people at a special election on Feb. 9, next year.

The total of the bond issue seems large, but it is modest compared with the public improvement bond issues of competing cities in the St. Louis class which are rapidly forging ahead. In the competition St. Louis fell in the census of 1920 from fourth to sixth place, and will fall farther if the city does not have a municipal plant adequate for industrial, commercial and population growth.

It should be borne in mind that \$12,000,000 of the total is for the necessary extension of the water works, the cost of which will not fall upon the taxpayers, but will be met by the water revenues. The remaining sum of \$76,000,000 provides for improvements which range in importance from pressing necessity to extremely desirable—so desirable that the improvements of this class should be listed with necessities. Most of the improvements such as streets, street lighting, sewers, playgrounds, hospitals and other public institutions are absolutely necessary. Others will be so valuable to the city that they should by all means be voted. It will take years to complete the improvements, and St. Louis will then need every item in the bond issue and more if the city goes forward instead of backward.

The bond issue is the result of a people's, not a city hall, movement. Under the stimulus of the Post-Dispatch's municipal survey and our urgent counsel that citizens undertake to formulate and put through a bond issue for St. Louis' needs a citizens' committee of 100 was formed to do this work. A series of "St. Louis Needs" luncheons was held, at which representatives of all city organizations and elements of the population were given opportunity to present their views and their lists of city needs. In the light of these discussions the committee formulated a tentative bond issue, including most of the items in the final issue.

Hearings were then held by a special committee of the Board of Aldermen, at which every citizen was offered opportunity to submit suggestions and opinions. It was a free, open forum for discussion. While many suggestions were offered, some of which were adopted, not one objection was urged to any of the items on the completed list. If the citizens are not as unanimous as the Board of Aldermen there is no record of disagreement in the long series of discussions which have been held.

We assume that a great majority of citizens are for the bond issue as a whole, because it is impossible for any intelligent man to make a survey of the municipality without concluding that the bond issue as a whole is necessary to the progress of St. Louis. The city's facilities and resources in public institutions, building and equipment, in streets and boulevards, in public squares and playgrounds, in lighting, in hospitals and other municipal necessities are not adequate for present needs. The people are faced with the question: Shall St. Louis go forward or fall backward? That question will be answered at the bond election on Feb. 9. We cannot go forward without the improvements provided for in the bond issue.

THE PROGRESS OF DESTRUCTION.

The "most important post-war development of the many novel ideas of new engines of war" has been announced. It is a pilotless army airplane, equipped with an automatic control device by which experiments have shown it to be possible to shoot pilotless "bomb-laden planes" at targets on or off the ground with astounding accuracy. It is a sure means of blowing up a city or an army at a distance of many miles without the risk of a single life by the attacker.

Thus does human ingenuity rise to achievement in the service of destruction which, in the hands of the nation that uses it, is defense and in the hands of an enemy nation is called barbarity. But what is

AND EVERYWHERE THAT TRUMAN WENT, ETC.
(From the New Orleans Times-Picayune.)



human ingenuity achieving for the protection of peace by common consent and friendly agreement. The progress in that line since the great war has been neither so great nor so willingly entered into.

When free men go into battle, said Alvin Owsley the new national commander of the American Legion in a recent speech, it is the winning of peace for which they fight. "There is no such thing," he declared, "as the winning of a war." This truth, first historically recognized by Pyrrhus after his victory over the Romans in 279 B. C., is more applicable to modern than to ancient war. Yet, while science incessantly develops and multiplies the capacity of the instrument of slaughter, politics teaches lies, obstructs progress and invites chaos.

DREAMING BACK TO MARION.

It is an engaging picture of the friend and neighbor, Warren G. Harding, which is sketched by an unnamed writer in Collier's Weekly and reprinted by special permission in Friday's Post-Dispatch. The presidency of the United States has brought to the editor of the Marion Star no joy of pride or power but a predicament. Now, with the burden of a nation on his shoulders and a crew of jostling, biting, indefatigable self-seekers at his heels, his tired mind wanders wistfully over the past.

Mr. Harding's disillusionment was inevitable, as were Lincoln's triumph and Wilson's thickening strife. Notwithstanding his towering humanity, Mr. Lincoln was a President of principles, Mr. Wilson of causes, while Mr. Harding represents persons and personalities.

The present occupant of the White House never has been profoundly concerned with principles, causes, issues. He was a popular citizen, neighbor and friend, and, by virtue of these qualities, somewhat of a power in politics. Because of his personal popularity and his freedom from allegiance to causes and issues of government he was dragged into the White House on the wave of war reaction to do the bidding of the powers who nominated him.

The presidency was a handsome honor. Warren G. Harding approached it with becoming humility. To him it was not an opportunity to make the nations rage. It was a function for the harmonization of interests and the gratification of friends and followers. Now the project has been tried and it does not work. His followers have not played fair. Rather than contributing to the chorus of harmony they have brought to him their axes to grind. They have headed his ship for the rocks. Without deep convictions of his own he has accepted the counsel of his followers and is said to be conscientiously ready to alter his views in accordance with the seeming mandates of the election. It is all a miserable and baffling mess. Innocently, wistfully, a kind, wearied man moved by the best of intentions dreams backward to Marion.

The predicted early recall of E. Mont Rely from the governorship of Porto Rico testifies to the effectiveness of election spankings.

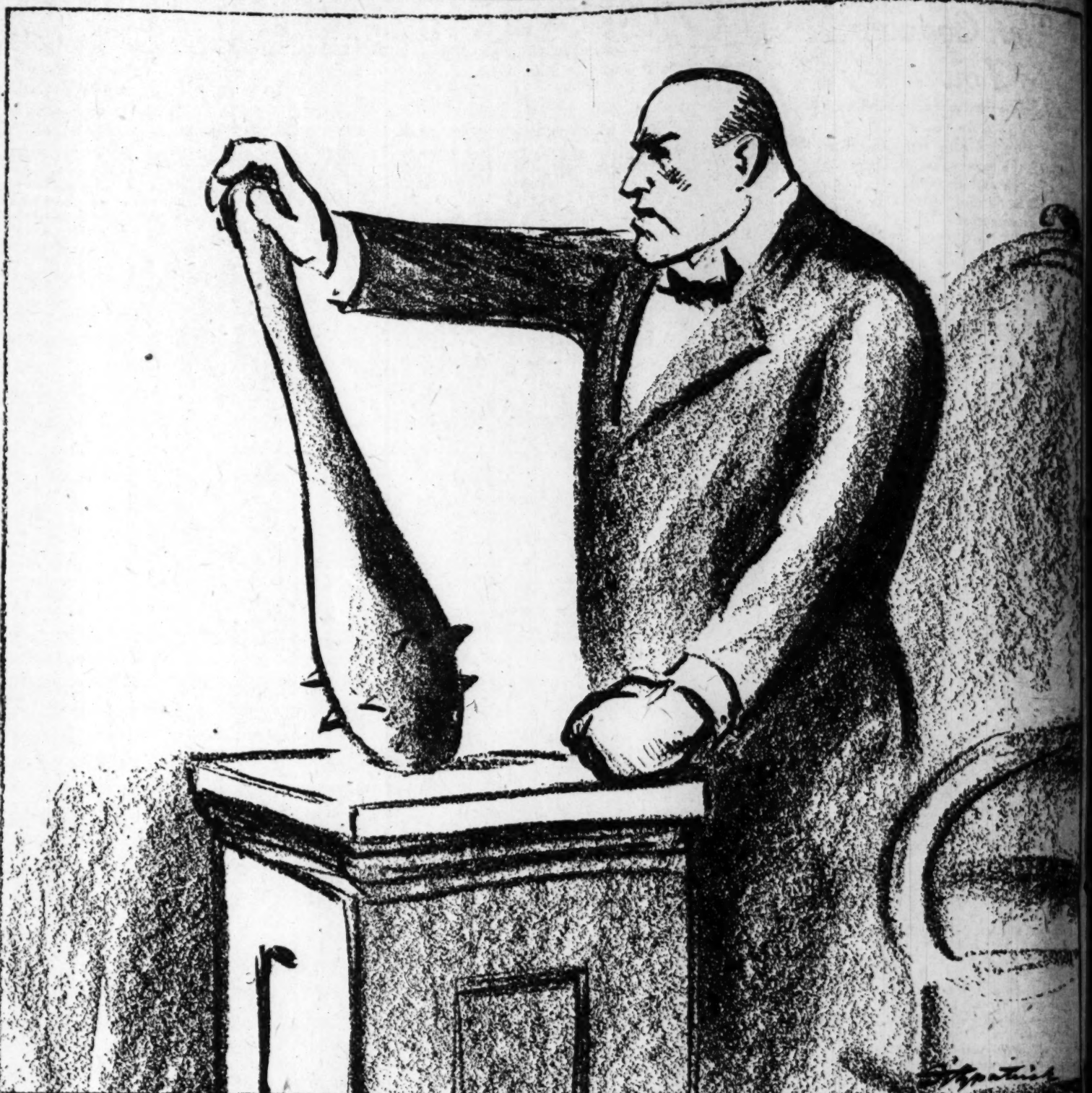
HAWAII JOINS CIVILIZATION.

The high tide of standardized, efficient, live-wire and chemically pure civilization is sweeping Hawaii. The Hawaiian Civic Club has met and dined and resolved that the hula-hula dance, which made Hawaii famous, is not an industry worthy the highest ideals of Honolulu boosters. In fact, we suspect, it is not a population getter. Despite the popularity of the exhibitions the payroll is small, and grass costumes are low dividend producers unless manufactured in greater quantities than demanded by the industry. The club, therefore, composed of the inevitable leading citizens, denounces the hula as a "liel upon the Hawaiian race and its customs."

This, we suppose, definitely ostracizes the hula. Henceforth it is to be a dance without a country, a no-man's land. For there is no shore these days without its benevolent and censorious civic or chamber of horrors club to repel invasions of wickedness and good looks in whatever form or flavor. But Honolulu, like every live burg, has its knockers, and one of these hisses from somewhere that the "so-called high society dancing which is seen at leading social events is more immoral than the hula."

Nevertheless, Hawaii will be saved. A search for gloom has been made in the archives of the territorial government, and two ancient and neglected statutes have been disclosed which might be enforced to extinguish the grass-draped frolic. Honolulu business and morality can no longer brook the disgrace of it.

We suppose, too, that Henry Cabot Lodge is convinced that the late election was a fairly solemn referendum.



THE ITALIAN PREMIER'S GAVEL.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
By Clark McAdams



SOCRATES AND HIS PUPILS.

SOCRATES: Doesn't it seem to you that there is something of a scare over so many radicals having been elected a few days ago?

GLAUCON: I thought I saw signs of alarm in the market news.

SOCRATES: No doubt. We are accustomed to a few radicals discreetly distributed. It has not, for instance, done our so-called institutions any harm to have a man like La Follette in the Senate.

GLAUCON: No.

SOCRATES: He could sit there year after year ignored by the Senate, but still rendering it impossible for radicals generally to say they were without representation.

GLAUCON: Certainly.

SOCRATES: However, it becomes quite a different thing when several radicals appear in the Senate.

GLAUCON: I dare say.

SOCRATES: That is, when Senator Brookhart of Iowa and Senator Shipstead of Minnesota appear in the Senate with political pompadours and roaring for reforms of all sorts, is it or is it not likely that Senator La Follette will turn conservative, part his hair in the middle and comb it down slick?

THYRASMACHUS: I think it is likely.

SOCRATES: As a matter of fact, don't you imagine that the radicalism of Senator Shipstead will neutralize somewhat the radicalism of Senator Brookhart, so that instead of having one wild radical in the Senate, as we usually have, we shall have only several mild radicals, each having a fraction of that thunder with which any one of them, given it alone, might make the dome on the Capitol rock?

POLEMARCHUS: Precisely.

SOCRATES: Otherwise we must assume that all radicals are sincere and that they are not merely so many poseurs seeking to advantage themselves in this way.

POLEMARCHUS: Truly.

SOCRATES: Are we willing to admit that the former is the case?

GLAUCON: I think not.

SOCRATES: Let us go back to the Progressive party. What became of it?

POLEMARCHUS: It turned conservative.

SOCRATES: It participated in it, did it not, in the greatest conservative reaction the country has ever had?

THYRASMACHUS: Yes.

SOCRATES: So that what lay behind it was never anything more than that thirst for power which actuates every political party?

GLAUCON: Come, Socrates! If we lose respect for our radicals what hope will remain to us?

SOCRATES: None, truly; but you know quite well that radicalism can remain such only in isolation. If it has a majority, it cannot escape responsibility. Responsibility is what makes conservatism.

GLAUCON: By Jove!

SOCRATES: You may well say so. It is one of the most amusing ring-around-the-rosy one could very well think of, but it is one.

GLAUCON: Gads!

SOCRATES: Business, then, is unphilosophic. It should hall more radicals in the Senate, realizing that the more radicals there are the less radical they will be.

THYRASMACHUS: You are deadly, Socrates.

SOCRATES: Tut-tut! Now let us buy a paper and see if the Sultan really fled politically or only found himself unable to support his harem any longer.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A PROGRAM for construction of 180,000 miles of improved highways at a total cost of \$4,000,000,000 is contemplated by the Federal Government, according to a dispatch from Washington. The national conference on education for highway engineering and transport is reported to be working on the plan. It is a project of thrilling magnitude. To be sure, 180,000 miles will be required to complete the program, according to estimate, but even so, the outlook is promising. We doubt that 180,000,000,000 could be better expended in the development of this country. It would require an expenditure of approximately \$150,000,000 a year for 20 years, but it would mean completion of 8,000 or 10,000 miles of improved highways each of those years. Under Federal aid regulations these great arteries of mobile transportation would be laid out in such scientific manner as to provide through traffic routes from coast to coast and north and south somewhat similar to the present great railroad systems, with a mileage of connecting and feed highways would, in the progress of the development, provide almost every farm, rural community, even the smallest producing center with quick and cheap transportation to market. It is in supplementing railroad transportation that would be almost beyond calculation.

THE REFERENDUM.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

IF the referendum has come to stay, the success of which the conservatives, who in principle opposed its introduction into our law-making system, are using it for their own purposes, must account for its survival. The referendum has been used for conservative ends as well as for radical ends. One might say, without irreverence, that it can be used for any old end. It so happens, however, that in many States where this popular check to the Legislature has been tried the "funders of the Constitution" have utilized it to their own advantage and satisfaction. It is by means of the referendum that the Massachusetts liquor enforcement statute, duly passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, was made null and void last week. A leading lawyer, for example, Herbert Parker, who originally fought the referendum as a vicious feature of the revised State Constitution, can hardly view it now with quite the same old hostility. Mr. Parker found it useful in knocking out the new liquor law, which he seems to have detested. There were others who felt as Mr. Parker did. The referendum seems to hold this status: So long as it works for us and our cause, it may be liberal; so long as it helps the other side and promotes causes we detest, it is a dangerous assault on representative government.

Let us hope that nobody is worrying about "Boss" Essen and his probable future in St. Louis County. Practical politics, like truth, are crushed to earth only to rise again.

One of our letter writers doubts that the Bible says anywhere the poor shall have a drink, and we do not recall that it does; but it does say, unless we have forgotten our Timothy, to drink no longer water but use of little wine for our stomach's sake and our own infirmities. Does some letter writer care to say that we can't show him that?

Somebody says as many Americans went to Europe this year as we sent over in 1918. The difference between the two groups was that one went over to lick the Kaiser and the other went over to lick stamps for picture post cards.

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A LIZZIE I SAW



The MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

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AMERICAN AND INDIAN ART.

From the Detroit Free Press.

AMONG the exhibitors at the Chicago Art Institute show now in progress is an American Indian whose figures of animals carved in wood are deemed to have at least enough merit to warrant their acceptance along with works by the most distinguished American artists. The fact is interesting because of the rarity with which the American Indian appears in the white man's world as an artist of any kind. The failure of the Indian to manifest such talent cannot be altogether a matter of racial difference, for the red man in pre-Columbian days had developed various arts and crafts, and he has since that time shown a keen point where they commanded just admiration. As a general thing their artistic work was applied to articles of use, such as textile and pottery, and their music was often for ceremonial employment, but they also understood art for art's sake, and performed difficult feats of craftsmanship apparently for no other purpose than to show their skill. In that class were the minute arrowheads, which some tribes made, and on the Pacific coast baskets were woven so small that the weaver needs a lens to see the designs on them.

The Conn Tower

"When he is 40 years old," said Henry Ford, "a man has reached the age when he begins to think seriously about money." The most serious about making money, though, come to the conclusion that making enough money to health and comfort doesn't matter. The effort is enormous; the difference between comfort and luxury is enormous; this has conviction since the dim, when we were 40—negligible.

"Give me the man of 40," said Ford, "and if he's honest, his success is a certainty. There are just as many able there are just as many old messenger boys who experienced, honest and men as there are 60-year-olds."

"One wonders whether Caspary's article in the N.Y. Herald, in which he speaks of 'The hot poll' will be reprinted in the Le Matin."

"I do hereby solemnly testify," said F. A. S. Jr., "that if report of my death is prior to my actual demise—when the rumor reaches—I shall not smilingly into the report is greatly enjoyed in any other manner. I shall refer directly or indirectly to a remark once made by me under similar circumstances. I shall I mention the name of Twain. Yes, but the omission is complete. Do you also swear?" won't say "as Kipling at the time you say. 'But that story.' And that you've 'like olives' to an acquire."

Superiority, by nature, is relative. If, then, becomes universal, it catches the fever of progress, universal amelioration, the will be about where it was. Or, worse, it will be so much in three years—a thousand betterment is a lot—that be nothing whatever to vindication meetings for about. As Gilbert says, and flat with nothing w grumble at!

Legend.

Once upon a time in green cathedrals people And faced the sun; Earth was a miracle, Beauty a revelation, Life a prayer.

We dined at Lazuli's last The Langs were there, And not Edgar with his burg chap, And "Mona Lisa" with her smile, And Nova Grant and Iris and Jimmy "Hamlet" and just, And the Dreamy Boy with roxide Kitten, And the portly Mr. Johnson ing upon the waiter, And all the rest you meet sults.

Between the soup and the Dot spoke of Dostoyevsky types, Why Raskolnikov was leon, And why the Idiot was idiot, The Pittsburgh chap Fletcher listened; Nova laughed to think young friend, Who still liked Mandelstam, no ear for Bach; And Jimmy said he saw ples flame, When Bloch played.

The Dreamy Boy looked upon a Marchesino, Flaming like a wound white heart, Of an ice cream sundae, While he told the Kitten of love, For Michelangelo Buonarroti, And proved copiously, in voice, His love was worthy and Iris flirted with Ballast, and she sang, And she made her tired, She knew a place in the Old Whistler would have, And Joe replied with Ed E. "Jug of wine, a loaf of bread," And finished with the Cam yawn.

"To the body electric," And more we said before, And Mr. Johnson paid the bill.

Once upon a time in green cathedrals people . . . N. BRILLON

The Apollinaris advertisement, "Are you enjoying life?" arouses a temptation, the old, old answer, "Not . . ."

Former Envoy to France.

William Graves Sharp, former Ambassador to France, died at his home in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15, 1922, at the age of 83 years. He was a member of the Ku Klux Klan and was known for his extreme views.

Dr. E. F. Clement, a physician from Cleveland, Ohio, was summoned to St. Louis to attend to the case of a man who had been shot in the head. The man was identified as a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

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The Conning Tower

"When he is 40 years old," said Henry Ford, "a man has just about reached the age when he may begin to think seriously about making money." The most serious thinker about making money, though, has come to the conclusion that, beyond making enough money to live in health and comfort on, money doesn't much matter. The difference between starvation and comfort is enormous; the difference between comfort and luxury is—and, if money serves, this has been our conviction since the dim, dead days when we were 40—negligible.

"Give me the man of 40 who has had lots of experience," oracles Mr. Ford, "and if he's honest and truthful his success is a certainty." Probably there are just as many 60-year-old messengers boys who at 40 were experienced, honest and truthful men as there are 60-year-old success.

"One wonders whether Mary Cassatt's article in the New Republic in which she speaks twice of 'the old polio' will be reprinted in the *Le Matin*."

"I do hereby solemnly swear," attests F. A. S. Jr., "that if ever the report of my death is circulated, I shall not smugly intimate that the report is greatly exaggerated; nor in any other manner whatsoever shall I refer directly or indirectly to a remark once made by Mark Twain under similar circumstances; nor shall I mention the name of Mark Twain. Yes, but the oath is incomplete. Do you also swear that you won't say 'as Mark Twain says' if you see you say, 'But that's another story.' And that you won't add 'the olives' to an acquired taste?"

Superiority, by nature and definition, is relative. If, then, Coustoum becomes universal, if everybody catches the fever of progressive, diurnal amelioration, the human race will be about where it was before. Or, worse, it will be so much better in three years—a thousand days of betterment is a lot—that there will be nothing whatever to vote on, hold indignation meetings for or write about. As Gilbert says, How dull and flat with nothing whatever to grumble at!

Legend.
In green cathedrals people kneel
And faced the sun;
Earth was a miracle,
Beauty a revelation,
Life a prayer.
We dined at Laszuli's last night;
The Langs were there.
And Dot Brewer with that Pittsburg chap,
And "Mama Lisa" with her everlasting smile.
And Nora Grant and Iris Belterman,
And Jimmy "Hamlet" and Joe "Sal-lust."
And the Dreamy Boy with that Peabody Kitten,
And the portly Mr. Johnson, beaming upon the waiter,
And all the rest you meet at Laszuli's.

Between the soup and the prunes
Dot spoke of Dostoyevsky and his types—
Why Rasnikoff was not Napoleon,
And why the idiot was not an American.
The Pittsburgh chap Fletcherized and flattered;
Nora laughed to think of some young friend
Who still liked Mendelssohn and had
a car for her Bach;
And Jimmy said he saw huge popples flame
When Bloch played.
The Dreamy Boy looked pensively upon a Maraschino cherry,
Fanning like a wound upon the white heart
Of an ice cream sundae.
While he told the Kitten of his great love
For Michelangelo Buonarroti's sonnets
And for, copiously, in undulating voice,
His love was worthy and sublime,
His flirted with Sallust, complaining languidly
The city made her tired;
And he saw a place in the Yosemite
Where Whistler would have loved,
And Joe replied with Ed Fitzgerald's
"One of wine, a loaf of bread—and thou!"
And finished with the Camden Sage's
"To the body electric."
And more we said before we went
And Mr. Johnson paid the bill.

On one upon a time
In green cathedrals people kneel
And faced the sun;
Earth was a miracle,
Beauty a revelation,
Life a prayer.
We dined at Laszuli's last night;
The Langs were there.
And Dot Brewer with that Pittsburg chap,
And "Mama Lisa" with her everlasting smile.
And Nora Grant and Iris Belterman,
And Jimmy "Hamlet" and Joe "Sal-lust."
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And the portly Mr. Johnson, beaming upon the waiter,
And all the rest you meet at Laszuli's.

N. BRILLION FAGIN.

The Apollonian advertisement, besting "Are you entertaining to give the old, old answer, 'Not very.'"

THE CHICAGO ART INGRESS
The Chicago Art Ingress is an American annual carved in wood enough merit to war with works by the artists. The fact is of the man's world as an the red man in pre-ved various arts to a minute arrowhead work was applied to the Pacific monial employment, for art's sake, and craftsmanship appar-then to show them-into the Pacific that the white man is on them.

It Seems to Me

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—We find, after all, that the best letter we have received about missionaries is not an attack, but a defense, and that it will be permitted to have the first say. Charles W. Wood writes: "Defending missionaries is too much like defending Socialists, or Americans, or women. Almost anything you say about them might be denied with reason by somebody who knows one. I will not, therefore, attempt a wholesale defense. I know about 100 of them intimately. They are mostly American Protestants and they are all located in China. I am a Christian. I'm as far away from the church as the moon. I can say for this 100 that they comprise the biggest, broadest, most worthwhile aggregation of human beings with whom I have ever come in contact.

"They are not all alike. A few of them—my impression is that the breed is scarce—seemed to think that their mission in life was to teach the Chinese a new way to get their sins forgiven. Some others were bent on teaching what they believed to be a superior moral code. The vast majority were only moderately interested, if at all, either in theology or ethics, but were in China solely because China gave them an opportunity to live a complete life of service. These men and women, for the most part, did not drink, smoke, gamble or play cards, but they didn't attach the slightest value to these abstentions. They had things to do which interested them much more; that is all there was to it.

"They loved the Chinese and helping a Chinese wife get through school or co-operating with a Chinese family to unbind the feet of a lot of little kids so that they could run and play and dance if they wanted to, amused these missionaries much more than they could be amused by an ace full or a million-dollar cocktail. The tourists who were so bored with life that they had come to look upon time as an enemy which they had to kill were seemed to understand this. They found these missionaries difficult—alien. They couldn't talk with them, they often told me. This is not surprising, considering the range of the average tourist's talk. I had a hell of a time between missionaries and tourists, going over on the boat. Whenever I wanted to drink, I had to drink with tourists. Whenever I wanted to talk I had to dig up some missionary. I don't mean to say about religion. I mean I had to go to the missionaries to get any understanding of Chinese character, of Chinese culture, of international problems, of industrial evolution (beyond such items as the present price of hides) and for an analysis of the world changes which had been brought about by the war.

"In China I met a few men, notably Prof. John Dewey, who were not only better informed than I, but who had this passionate interest in life which I found so common among the missionaries. Prof. Dewey has made some worthwhile criticisms of missionary education. But it must be remembered that he went to China not to play bridge or to make a stake. He went there because he had a mission.

"I expect the missionaries to be criticized. There is every reason why they should be criticized by the guarantors of things that are, but seems incongruous, however, that they should be jumped upon by that small coterie of Americans who actually do believe in the dissemination of ideas. The real missionary is necessarily a revolutionist. He cannot be a narrow nationalist, for he believes in the kingdom of heaven on earth. He cannot go strong on the preservation of our institutions, for he believes that the whole world of Mammon must be destroyed. Neither can he whip it up very loudly for the faith of our fathers.

"He is forever appealing to boys and girls to get beyond the prayers which they heard at their mother's knee and to dare to criticize the holy dogmas of their ancestral faith. And he makes his appeal in the very nature of the situation, not to those whose lives are organized on the central principle of safety first, but to those who dare to enter new and dangerous realms of thought.

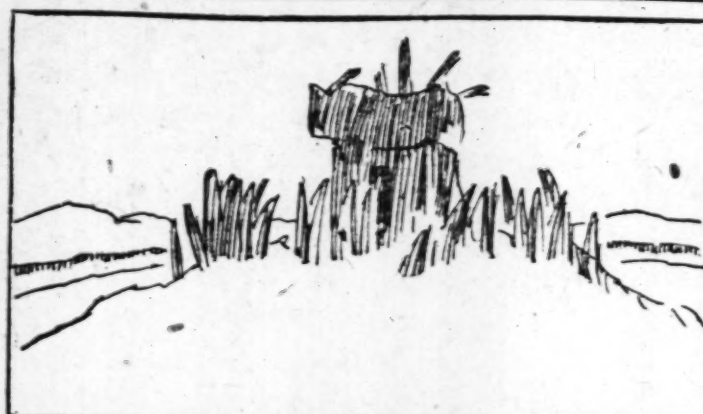
"In other words, the typical missionary is a typical foreign agitator. It is fitting that he should be damned by those who damn foreign agitators here, by those who appeal to bigotry and nationalism and local prejudices in order to keep the rest of us from criticizing the institutions which our holy forefathers have wished upon us.

"I am willing to admit that theological dogmas still play a large part in missionary work. But I have seen Christians and Confucians working together enthusiastically on programs of education and social service; and I attended an all-China Methodist conference in Peking which defined evangelism as 'all the forces which are working toward a more abundant life.' To be sure, when the missionaries come back to the States on furlough they naturally get mixed up with missionary propaganda, church organizations, revival programs, and even Anti-Saloon League propaganda, but there is a reason for that.

"These men were sent to China by the churches, and the churches in America do not make their appeal so much to those who dare to think new thoughts as to those who they will drift from the faith of their fathers or be sent up for eternity for doing something which is perfectly righteous to do. We've got to hand it to the missionaries, though, for feeling kind of lost in this atmosphere where they all want to get real work. "One other point, even if I take up your whole column. This world

AMERICAN HISTORY FOR AMERICAN CHILDREN

The English Begin an Expedition Against Canada and French Possessions Along the Ohio.



Forbes Found the Fort in Ruins.

By HENDRIK VAN LOON,
Author of "The Story of Mankind."

THE next year, Anno Domini 1756 to be exact, Europe began the great and glorious Seven Years' War, which made Prussia a strong nation and incidentally laid the foundation for some of the unpleasant experience of the last six years. In this war Austria (the none too innocent cause of the upheaval) was joined by France. England, therefore, took the side of Prussia and supported Frederick the Great with arms, money and moral advice. But the heart of the English people was not in the senseless struggle on the European mainland. They had a very different ambition. The time had come to rid their American colonies of the unwelcome French neighbors. The European war was merely an excuse for a grand and glorious expedition against Canada and the French possessions along the Ohio River and the Mississippi. And in this enterprise the corrupt French officials in America proved to be the best allies to their English enemies.

In the year 1756 the Marquess of Montcalm had been sent from Paris to Quebec. A man of extraordinary honesty and ability, he might have saved Canada for his country. But he was as welcome as a cat at a dog show. The Governor, by name Vaudreuil, and his financial man Friday, appropriately called Bigot, did not welcome the presence of this straightforward personage, who was much too rich to be interested in common graft.

"Canada has no earthly chance against the English," Vaudreuil and Bigot reasoned. "Very soon the curtain will ring down upon the French rule in Northern America. If we steal all we can, right now, we shall be both rich, and, as there will be a change of government, we shall never be discovered, for all evidence will be destroyed."

Acting upon this noble impulse the two patriots did their best. Money which should have been used for the army and for supplies and for the recruiting service went into their own pockets. When Montcalm raged they apologized and professed their devotion, but hastened to ship further sums to their bankers in France, until the good Marquess, in despair, threatened to return home, and began to pack his trunks. But a few days before his departure the terrible news reached him that the French had been obliged to give up Fort Duquesne. In the summer of the year 1758, Col. Bradstreet had captured Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario. When the French garrison in Fort Duquesne heard of this they burned their stockade and fled northward. When the English General Forbes, reached the spot he found only the blackened ruins. He rebuilt the walls and called the new settlement Fort Pitt. As Fort Pitt, or Pittsburgh, you may find it today on any well-regulated time table.

(To Be Continued Monday.)

Readers who clip and preserve these articles will have a splendid collection of historical facts. Valuable for reference or for supplementing the study of history by children.

U. D. C. TO ADJOURN TODAY

Delegates Decide Not to Take Part in Confederate Memorial at Present.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 18.—Having decided at their session yesterday not to take part at present in the proposed Confederate memorial at Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, delegates of the United Daughters of the Confederacy entered upon the final day of their convention here this morning. The session will adjourn tonight.

While the convention did not officially endorse the project at Stone Mountain, individual delegates pledged their support to the plan, following an address by Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, who will chisel the history of the confederacy upon the mountain. The convention yesterday adopted its educational report authorizing the expenditure of \$97,000 annually aiding needy students in securing college training.

BURTON GREEN, COMPOSER, DIES

Successors in Mount Vernon; Widow Is Irene Franklin, Actress.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Burton Green, 48 years old, composer and pianist, who had been ill for the last six weeks, died last night. His wife, Irene Franklin, the actress, hurried here from Chicago several days ago when news reached her of his serious condition. They had been married 15 years.

Patrolman for 45 Years Dies.

Patrolman William P. Schnitzler, 72 years old, of 2917 A Montgomery street, died at his home today from a complication of diseases. He had served 45 years in the department.

Steamship Movements.

By the Associated Press.
Arrived.
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 16.—Aristic, New York for Liverpool; President Van Buren, New York for London.
Sailed.
Marseilles, Nov. 14.—Roma, New York; Koba, Nov. 14, Portofino, Tacoma; Nov. 10, Toyoko, Maru, Tacoma; 15, President Pierce, San Francisco; Hongkong, Nov. 16, President Madison, Tacoma; Shanghai, Nov. 16, Siberia Maru, San Francisco.

HONEGGER'S PASTORAL EVOKES POETIC MOOD

This and Borodin Symphony Are Orchestral Novelties—Mme. Namara Sings.

By RICHARD L. STOKES.
YESTERDAY'S program of the Symphony Orchestra, to be repeated tonight at the Odeon, exhibited director and musicians in the role of pioneers, which is often thankless. Not only did they present for the first time in the city Alexander Borodin's Symphony in B Minor, No. 2, but they achieved the first performance in America of any orchestral work by Arthur Honegger, a youthful Swiss radical, whose insurrectionary works have made him a conspicuous figure in modern music.

A symphonic poem, "Pastorale d'Eté" ("Pastoral of Summer"), to which the French Academy awarded the Prix Verley for the best small orchestral piece of 1932, was the work chosen for Honegger's symphonic debut on this side of the Atlantic. It is by no means "advanced," and may be reminiscent of Wagner, of whom the composer is a devoted student.

But it did evoke for some of the poetic mood of the murmurous drone of insects in lush grass, and the busy swarming of bees; the drowsy stir and rustle of summer foliage; the shimmer of vibrant air, shaken by the rays of a midday sun; the love calls of birds; the languors and fervencies of earth's season of passion.

Borodin, who, in addition to being a composer, was a famous chemist, compounded his Second Symphony in his laboratory of "Princes Igor," and to many the work may appear synthetic music. In the themes we seem to discern a certain aridity, like that of the Asiatic steppes, even when he drew his material, instead of the sap and succulence of melodies by Tchaikovsky or Rimsky-Korsakoff.

But there is a fascination in the harsh and primitive savagery of the motives, enlivened as they are by the utmost originality of barbaric rhythm and exotic instrumentation. The first movement, as the composer has informed us, depicts a gathering of ancient Russian Princes; the Andante, entitled as they are by the utmost originality of barbaric rhythm and exotic instrumentation.

The audience received these two novelties with the uncertain applause usually accorded to unfamiliar music. By way of relief, the director began the program with Mozart's earlier overture, "Le Nozze di Figaro," and concluded it with Rossini's melodious and pictorial overture to "William Tell."

Mme. Marguerite Namara, soloist, could not be found when the moment came for her first appearance, so that Director Ganz proceeded with the Borodin symphony. It turned out that the soprano was riding round and round the block with

Marjorie Rambeau says: Mineralava is my most cherished habit.

CHURCH NOTICES

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Subject of the lesson—sermon at each church: "SOUL AND BODY."

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

WILLIAM SCARLETT, DEAN
Thirteenth and Locust
Sunday Service
8 a. m.—Holy Communion
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
P. M.—Tea and Music in the chapel.
By Dr. R. L. Joshi of the University of St. Louis.
ST. LOUIS DOWNTOWN CHURCH
The Cathedral is open daily, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., for rest and prayer.
Free organ recitals every noon, 12:15 to 12:30, except Saturday and Sunday.

Second Presbyterian Church

Taylor Av. at Westminster
John W. Maciver, Minister
WILL PEECH 11 A. M.
"The Sovereignty of Man"
8 P. M.
"The Folly of the False Step"
Strangers Welcome to All Services.

a taxi driver who was unable to find the Odeon's stage entrance.
Mme. Namara's Success.
Her initial number was the recitative and aria of Lila, from the cantata, "L'Enfant prodige," with which the young Debussy won the Prix de Rome in 1884. This eloquent musical lament was declaimed by the singer with excellent elocution and feeling. Her other number was the familiar aria, "Ah, for a tul," from "La Traviata," which was given with competence if not with bravura brilliance, and which had something better—a sense of the drama of the text.
The pretty singer has personality, and a light soprano of charm and training, besides telling interpretative abilities. She wore a demure costume of hoop-skirt and

close-fitting bodice. The audience was so pleased with her that the rule against more than one encore was set aside. She gave two extra numbers, "Memory," dedicated to herself, and Richard Hageman's "At the Well." These songs were heard for the first time here with orchestral accompaniment. The accompaniments, by the way, seemed a bit overpowering.

M. U. Professor to Speak at Yale.
Special to the Post-Dispatch.
COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 18.—Dr. Charles A. Ellwood, head of the Sociology Department of the University of Missouri, has gone to New Haven, Conn. to deliver a series of eight lectures before the School of Divinity of Yale University. These lectures will relate to sociology as applied to

AMUSEMENTS
SHUBERT JEFFERSON
LILION
LILION
(The Roughneck)
With JOSEPH SCHILLER and EVA L. GALLIENNE
TOMORROW NIGHT—SEATS NOW
Free-War Prices.
Nights & Sat.
Mat.: Lower
\$1.50, \$2.00
Balcony,
\$1.50, \$2.00
Gaiety, 50c
Pop. Mat. Wed.
Lower
\$1.50, Balcony,
\$2.00, \$2.50
Gaiety, 50c

PAULINE FREDERICK
IN PERSON
"THE GUILTY ONE"

Opheum
OPHEUM, CIRCUS VAUDEVILLE
2:15—TWICE EVERY DAY—8:15
GUS EDWARDS
In His 15th Annual Song Revue
RUBIN & HALL; JONES & JONES
"The Show-Off" NIOBE
FIFER BROS. & SISTER
TOM SMITH
Mats. 15c to 50c. Evns. 25c to \$1.00
WORLD PICTURES, FABLES, TOPICS

AMERICAN
MAT. ED WYNN
TODAY
50c to \$2
"THE PERFECT FOOL"
His New Musical Ride
Tonight's Performance 8:15 Sharp
TOMORROW NIGHT
Good Seats Now
WORLD'S GREATEST PLAY:
LIGHTNIN'
Nights, 50c to \$2.50. Mats. Wed., Sat. 7c

COLUMBIA
VAUDEVILLE
11 A. M.—Continues Daily—11 P. M.
BITS OF HITS
Delmore & Moore—Keating & Rose
Almond & Hazel
Gypsy Meredith & Co.
CHARLES JONES
IN "BELLS OF SAN JUAN"

GRAND
CENTRAL
CAPITOL
WEST
END LYRIC
CONTINUOUS 1:00 TO 11:00 CONTINUOUS 10:00 TO 11:00 CONTINUOUS 2:00 TO 11:00

MAE MURRAY
in
BROADWAY ROSE
COMICAL RETURN
LLOYD (HAM) HAMILTON
in
"THE SPEEDER"

GENE RODEMICH—BILLY KITT—DAVE SILVERMAN
LIBERTY
Beginning Today
PRISCILLA DEAN AND JAMES KIRKWOOD
As Cigarette, the Daughter of the Regiment, in the romantic story of adventure and thrill that will live forever,
"UNDER TWO FLAGS"
FROM THE IMMORTAL NOVEL BY OUIDA
NEWS—SUNSHINE COMEDY—EDUCATIONAL

DELMONTE THEATER
5630 Delmar
JOHNNY HINES
latest
HAMIL SISTERS
Delightful Harmony Singing and Instrument Solos.
MR. C. G. COSBY
Baritone from the Chicago Theater, in Selections.
Last Time The Rosary
Today

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Christianity. The invitation came as a sequence to the recent publication of Dr. Ellwood's book, "The Reconstruction of Religion," which has attracted considerable notice from Divinity schools and religious writers.

PHOTOPLAY THEATERS

MISSOURI
The Show Place of Saint Louis
L. A. R. Y. T. B. M. G. N.
In His Newest Comedy
STUART BARRE
under the name
MISS BOBBIE
TREMAINE
in HER GREAT
EGYPTIAN BALLET
LARGE CAST OF DANCERS
MISSOURI ORCHESTRA
THIS IS THE MISSOURI
MONTH

THE LOVES OF PHAROAH
Reach High Spectacular Heights—New York
Magnificent Production—New York Evening
A Mighty Power—New York Daily News
Dramatically Staged—Also Dated in the New York American
An Epic of Human Emotions—New York Morning
Transcendent Motion Picture Spectacle—New York
A Heroic Epic—New York Journal
Almost Perfect Victory—New York Evening
A Mighty Epic—New York World
"What the Movies Ought To Be"—"Life"

VALESTIC PROGRAM
No. 3 of the 4 great shows for
"Go to the Missouri" month.
L. A. R. Y. T. B. M. G. N.
In His Newest Comedy
STUART BARRE
under the name
MISS BOBBIE
TREMAINE
in HER GREAT
EGYPTIAN BALLET
LARGE CAST OF DANCERS
MISSOURI ORCHESTRA
THIS IS THE MISSOURI
MONTH

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VA

YOU KNOW ME, AL!—WORDS AND PLOT BY RING LARDNER

(Copyright, 1922.)

The Man on the Sandbox

WEATHER.

I REMEMBER, I remember.
The days of long ago;
When early in November
There was always ice and snow;
It never came a day too soon
Nor stayed a day too long.
But now it's nearly mild as June—
There must be something wrong.
I remember, I remember,
When on Thanksgiving day,
We often froze our ears and nose
While riding in a sleigh.
Now every day there's on display
The "Fair and Warner" sign;
We'll have to can the weather man
Or ask him to resign.

TOO TRUE.

Either the climate is changing or
the mercury in the thermometer, like
everything else, is getting higher ev-
ery year.

Unfortunately, a drop in the ther-
mometer is never followed by a drop
in the price of coal. Quite the con-
trary.

However, as Santa Claus now
comes around in an airplane, we
don't worry if there is no snow on
the housetops Christmas eve.

The man on the sandbox says you
can lead a flapper up to a long skirt,
but you can't make her put it on.

Babe Ruth will spend the winter
on his country estate at Sudbury,
Mass. Please note that the name of
this place is not Sudsby.

"Shakespeare Greatest Satesman of
History."
His "Merchant of Venice" was
likewise a stickler for security.

An example of the poorest sales-
manship on record was when Esau
sold his birthright for a mess of
pottage.

However, Esau might have been
hard pressed and hungry and one
can't eat one's birthright.

"Convict Walks Off While Sheriff
Sleeps."
A sleep walker, in all probability.

THE OPPORTUNIST.
A LITTLE nap the Sheriff takes
At the close of a perfect day;
Whereat the wily convict
makes

His well-known getaway.
However, as he was still wearing
the handcuffs the chances are he
will eventually be collared.

When it comes to an uphill fight
you can depend upon Princeton
making the grade.



Mrs. Thompson suddenly regrets having read little Lewis so much about gliders.

MICKEY (HIMSELF) McGuire — By FONTAINE FOX

(Copyright, 1922.)

THE ATTERBURY TWINS ARE NOT OVERFOND
OF THEIR MUSIC ANY HOW AND IT WAS
PRETTY TOUGH TO RUN INTO MICKEY MCGUIRE
ON THEIR WAY HOME FROM THE LESSON WHEN
MICKEY HAPPENED TO BE IN THE MOOD
FOR MUSIC.



MICKEY IS
MAKIN' THE
ATTERBURY KIDS
PLAY THEIR FIDDLES
AND THEY'RE
ROTTEN!



MY FAVORITE STORIES

By IRVIN S. COBB.



IN THE VERY LAP OF COMFORT.

An aged couple from the East Side were visiting their married daughter
in Brooklyn. One afternoon on a sight-seeing stroll they drifted into a
nearby cemetery.
Presently a huge marble mausoleum caught their eye. They halted
before it in admiration.
"Ain't that beautiful!" said the old man. "I bet you, Esther, that cost
fully twenty thousand dollars. Who is buried there, I wonder?"
His wife, whose eyesight was better than his, spelled out the name
carved over the entrance to the tomb.
"It says: 'August Kohn.'"
"August Kohn, huh?"—so! Then it must be the millionaire white-goods
importer what's puried there. He wagged his beard in tribute. "Well, them
rich peoples certainly do live vell."

SPOKEN FROM THE HEART OUT.

In an effort to link practice with preaching, the Sunday-school teacher
asked her class of small boys to recite appropriate quotations from the
Scriptures as they added their free will offerings to the regular collection.
The youngsters had a week in which to find and memorize suitable texts.
On the following Sunday the teacher summoned the superintendent in
order that he might witness the ceremony.
Under his approving eye the scholars advanced, one by one, each with
a coin ready and his brow furrowed by the effort of trying to remember
the quotation he meant to deliver.
First, as was fitting, came the brag pupil and, as he deposited a dime
in the plate, he said:
"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."
"Beautiful," said the teacher, approvingly. "Now, then, Harry, what
are you going to say?"
"The liberal soul shall be made fat."
"Willie?"
"Whoso giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."
"Bobby?"
"Freely thou has received, freely give."
"Very good, indeed, Tommy, it's your turn next."
Tommy's hand came slowly forth from his pocket, bringing a penny.
"A fool and his money are soon parted," said Tommy.
(Copyright, 1922.)

THE DAYS OF REAL SPORT—By BRIGGS

(Copyright, 1922.)



When you first tipped your cap to a lady.

I have bought
me 2 suits of
close for \$55.00
which is a hole
lot of money
but when a
man is living
in a big town
like Chi you
have got to
look the part



LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES — NUMBER 777,000 — By RUBE GOLDBERG

(Copyright, 1922.)

MMELAPOOF

POOF
THE GREAT
VIENNESE
SENSATION!
JOSEPH MESWIPE
SONGS AND WISE CRACKS
EDWAPE

THIS ILLUSTRIOUS
NAME ON A
VAUDEVILLE BILL
WAS SO BIG THAT
THE SIGHT OF IT
GAVE YOU A
THRILL.

WHILE THE MODEST
COGNOMEN OF JOSEPH
MESWIPE
APPEARED UNDER-
NEATH IN THE
DINKIEST TYPE:



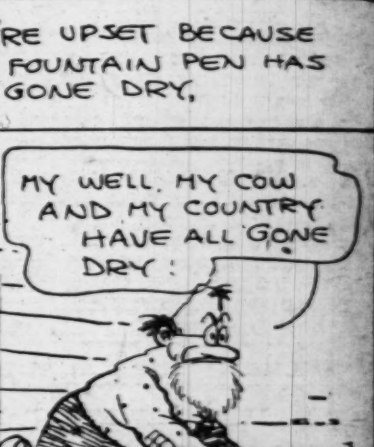
BUT THE HIGH-
SALARIED, ELEGANT
MADAM LA POOF
WAS A TERRIBLE
FROST WITH THE
COMMONPLACE GOOF.



WHILE, ALTHOUGH IT'S
PECULIAR, WE
WANT YOU TO KNOW
THAT THE UNKNOWN
MESWIPE WAS THE
HIT OF THE SHOW!



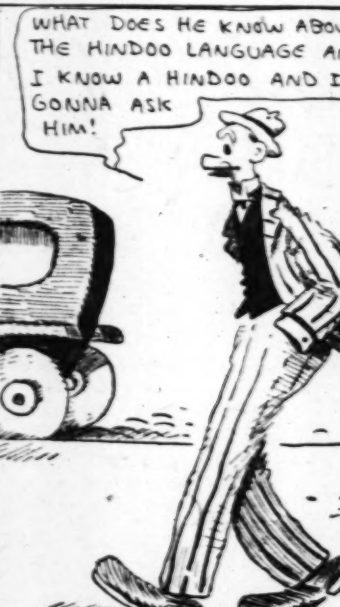
IF YOU'RE UPSET BECAUSE
YOUR FOUNTAIN PEN HAS
GONE DRY,
THINK OF THIS GUY



MY WELL, MY COW
AND MY COUNTRY
HAVE ALL GONE
DRY!

MUTT AND JEFF—THIS IS GETTING VERY MYSTERIOUS—By BUD FISHER

(Copyright, 1922, by H. C. Fisher,
Registered U. S. Patent Office.)



Ten The
Offers T
To Serve, Employ
Lease, Sell, Buy, T
See REAL ESTATE A

VOL. 75. No. 75.
COUSIN O
SULTAN S
TO HAVE B
NAMED CAL

Angora Announcem
of Election of
Prince Abdul Med
fendi—Entente Ag
Suppress Foreign
fices in Constantin

ACCORD BETWEEN
ALLIES REPO

British, French and
Said to Have R
Agreement on Attit
Be Taken Toward
at Lausanne.

By the Associated Press.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.—
Crown Prince Abdul Medjid
cousin of Sultan Mohammed
been elected Caliph, accordi
nouncement from Angora.
Rafet Pasha has asked t
to suppress all foreign posts
Constantinople. He has r
also that American, Brit
French colleges and schools b
under the Angora Gover
reign.

ALLIES IN ACCOR
TURKISH SITUA

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Nov. 18.—Premi
ers of France, Lord Curzon
Foreign Secretary, and Ben
sano, Italian Ambassador to
reached a complete accord
ference here today on the
outlines of the attitude to
by the Allies toward the
Lausanne peace conference,
stated this evening.
Premier Poincare and Lo
zon will proceed tomorrow
rhet, Switzerland, to meet
Mussolini of Italy, so as to
confirm the harmony of th
views and to go into the ge
nation in Europe.

Wives Overwhelmed With
Sultan's Flight.

By the Associated Press.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.—
The Sultan's wives and w
the harem are overwhelmed
grief and dismay over the
Sultan. They did not
going. The Sultan's
wife, whom he married
weeks ago, and who is the
old daughter of his garden
came hysterical when the
Sultan's flight was confir
the seven faithful eunuchs,
acted as personal bodygua
Moslem ruler for the last
gave themselves up to deep
ing the Sultan had been
by the Kemalists. Th
eunuchs and the women of
age, numbering 100, wept
and soon the whole palace
state of commotion.
The Sultan's departure
known to his household
yesterday morning.
add he camp entered his
chamber. When he awoke
the Sultan was missing
was searched from top
tom for the monarch.

Former Grand Vicer
Turks Now in Egypt

By the Associated Press.
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Nov. 18.—
Thirteen prominent Turka
Tawfik Pasha, former Gra
Mustapha Sabri, former Sha
and Gen. Suleiman Sher
former Minister of War, hav
from Constantinople. They
announced their intention of
Egypt and say that a hund
of their countrymen are o
Tawfik said that the
were adopting a policy of
with the object of gradua
to war, and that the Nation
supplied with bolshevik
acting under bolshevik pres

Church Council Asks That
thipate at Lausanne
By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—
deal to Secretary Hughes
our Harding to send fully
delegates to the Lausanne
person was presented to
very today by a committee
by the Federal Council of
of Christ.

Continued on Page 2, Co

The City Circ